

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR

Agricultural fairs have been of great benefit in communities throughout the country. There is no end to the labor and discouragements on the part of the management usually as they plan for and conduct these fairs, but they pay; perhaps not in dollars and cents, but in other ways they may be made very profitable. We note one or two things.

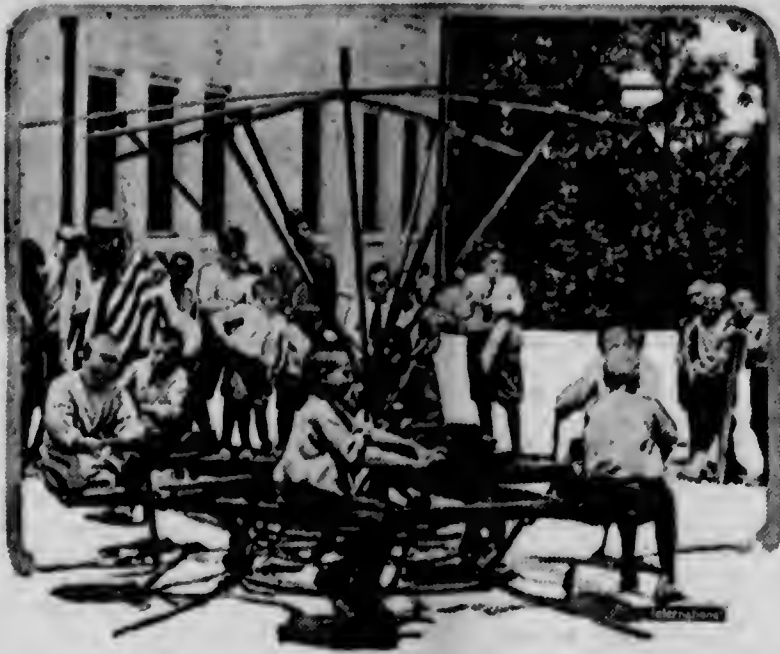
An agricultural fair stimulates and encourages the farmers to better farming and better stock-raising. It is a worthy ambition to be a prize-taker, to grow the best corn or wheat or pumpkin, or calf, or pig in the community. Not only does it do the man good who gets the prize, but his neighbors put forth greater effort and all the way along, the whole countryside will be benefited.

Then it is good for the people to come together and visit each other and renew old acquaintances. In this day in which we live, there is too little time given to social relations of this sort. Men are enlarged in their natures as they enter into each others lives.

And, too, it helps to put a community on the map to hold a successful fair. Folks from other neighborhoods will come and take notice of what is being done. They will want your seed corn and your strain of cattle and chickens. Then they like your friendliness and hospitality, and will want to come come back and will tell their neighbors and friends what fine folks they met at your fair.

Of course, some things will not be to your liking at your community fair; and some will not be helped by it. Its success depends on the people of the whole community. The burden lies heaviest on the management, but all must help.

Crippled Children at Play



Several hundred crippled kiddies are being taught at the St. Charles Home for Crippled Children at Port Jefferson, New York, and how to become useful citizens in spite of their handicaps. The picture shows crippled boys playing on the carousel.

U. S. News

Greenwich, Pa., July 11.—Warning against premature recognition of the new Mexican government was given the administration today by Henry P. Fletcher, formerly ambassador to Mexico.

Washington, July 9.—Forecasts of heavy harvests of the country's principal farm crops marked the July report of the Department of Agriculture today. The prospective yield in most instances is larger than the average production for the five years 1914-18.

Washington, July 12.—The State Department will take no action in regard to the reported refusal of Great Britain to return the Kentucky flag, captured by the British at the battle of the River Raisin, until official advice is received from London, it was announced today.

Dayton, O., July 8.—Conspicuous among the communications which poured in today for Governor James M. Cox, the Democratic nominee, was a telegram from Richmond P. Hobson, urging that he make clear at once his attitude on the prohibition enforcement law.

Washington, July 9.—The United States "is, at the present time, passing through the most serious coal shortage in history, and unless drastic measures are taken and enforced to improve the situation, a much more serious condition, due to an insufficient fuel supply, may follow."

Marion, O., July 8.—Assurances that the Republican ticket would have the united support of progressive leaders prominent in the 1912 campaign were given to Senator Harding, the Republican Presidential nominee, today by Walter F. Brown of Toledo, prominent Ohio progressive. In a conference of nearly an hour the Senator and Mr. Brown discussed plans for the campaign and especially the part the progressives would take in it.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 11.—Charles G. Stephens, of Bristol, Eng., was killed today when he went over the Horseshoe Falls in a barrel. The cask in which he made the trip, though built of stout Russian oak staves and bound with steel hoops, was smashed like an eggshell on the jagged rocks at the base of the cataract. Pieces of the barrel were picked up near the bank on the Canadian side, but Stephens' body had not been recovered. River men say it may not come to the surface for a week or ten days.

Washington, July 11.—Democratic politicians are beginning to fear that Governor Cox, of Ohio, is going to talk away whatever chances he may have for victory in November and are casting envious eyes on the "front-porch" campaign idea of the Republicans.

Two recent declarations of the Democratic candidate, both apparently perfectly harmless in themselves, already have stirred up miniature tempests that are making Democratic politicians fearful of what is to come.

The first is a statement made by

Governor Cox in an interview in a New York newspaper, in which he said the bitterness of the Irish was not "a bitterness against the Democratic party, but directed against the President."

The second was a speech made before the members of his Dayton Golf Club, in which he said that if elected, he would favor a national daylight-saving law, so that there might be more time for golf.

Columbus, O., July 7.—Although James Middleton Cox has been hailed as a three-time governor of Ohio, figures show that in each instance he was elected by a fluke. In 1912 he was elected because the Republican party was divided, the Progressives also having a ticket in the field.

In 1914 Frank L. Willis defeated Cox by 30,000. The Republican party again was split that year, James R. Garfield being the Progressive nominee for governor.

In 1916 Cox was elected by a plurality of 6,676, while Wilson carried the state by more than 89,000.

In 1918, when Cox was elected by 11,944 votes, Hamilton County gave him a plurality of 16,605, for which it is asserted, Cox must thank the German-American alliance wards of Cincinnati.

Criticizes Uneighty Billboards.
"Citizens of New Orleans should organize in a body, if necessary, and tear down these offensive billboards arrayed on the streets of the city," declared Mrs. Annette McCrae of De Pere, Wis., first woman landscape architect in the United States, in an address at Gibson hall, Tulane university, recently, according to the New Orleans Times-Picayune. "They are not only a public nuisance and worthless," she said, "but they carry so real weight from an advertising viewpoint." Her address was before the New Orleans Garden society.

KEEP DAIRY COWS SANITARY
Appearance of Animal is Accurate Measure of Owner—Customers Should Be Safeguarded.

Pride should compel every dairyman to maintain his cows in an attractive and sanitary condition every day in the year. In a way the appearance of the cow is an accurate measure of the owner. In the same degree that neglected fences, overgrown fence rows, tumble-down buildings and abandoned machinery typify the careless ne'er-do-well farmer, dairy cows which are dirty indicate the milk farmer who does not safeguard his customers.

Boy Dies to Save Toy!
Lancaster, O.—George Beckert, 11 years old, gave his life beneath the wheels of an automobile at noon here in a vain attempt to save his little red wagon from being destroyed. Mrs. John Hamilton, who drove the car, is said to have lost control when she attempted to pass another car on Sixth avenue. Mrs. Hamilton's baby was thrown through the windshield and suffered serious cuts.

Three Killed By Interurban Car.
Jackson, Mich.—Three persons, two men and one woman, were killed at almost instantly here when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Michigan Railway interurban car five miles west of this city. The party was on the way to attend a funeral. It is believed that the car stalled at the crossing and the interurban hit it before the occupants realized their danger.

GERMANY OFFERS COUNTER PROPOSAL

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IS EXPECTED BY CONFERENCE AT SPA COUNCIL.

Chancellor Fehrenbach Apologized For the Remarks of Herr Stinnes, German Coal Operator, That Had Offended the Allies.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Spa, Belgium.—The conference between the allies and Germans ran more smoothly after Chancellor Fehrenbach had apologized for the remarks of Herr Stinnes, German coal operator, that had offended the allies. Dr. Fehrenbach said if he had known Herr Stinnes intended to talk in such a tone he would not have accepted him as one of the experts. Premier Alexandre Millerand, answering the German Chancellor, made a most conciliatory reply. The Germans surprised and pleased the allies by announcing they soon would submit a plan for reparations. Premier Millerand at the outset said: "No one who visited Northern France would say that French mines were ruined solely through military necessity." Turning then to Dr. Stinnes, he added: "Had you been speaking, you would not have made an accusation against the troops of France."

Premier Millerand explained that the allies had no intention of asking to be served with coal before German requirements were satisfied. "The allies intend to treat Germany liberally, and if Germany can prove that modifications are necessary experts will bring proposals before the conference," continued the Premier. "The allies have no thought of chastising Germany. They think Germany is a necessary and useful member of the European family, and they are determined to help her toward recovery, provided that Germany is equally eager to execute her treaty obligations. The Spa conference proves that the allies desire peace and not friction."

In conclusion M. Millerand expressed hope that the present German Government would remain in power. "This is a solemn conference, when such words can be exchanged," said Dr. Stinnes in reply. "I am glad they have been spoken by M. Millerand, I thank him for his hope that the Government may remain in power, but I think it may not remain long, owing to the obligations undertaken. The Government, however, will not shrink from carrying them out."

In explaining his triple plan of reparations, Dr. Stinnes declared: "No settlement that can be made to yield results to the allies in the near future can be made without detailed discussion of the German position."

The plan contains three features:
1. Definite annuities.
2. A definite total.
3. An arrangement whereby Germany's creditors would participate in improvement of Germany's prosperity. "Under the treaty," asserted Dr. Stinnes, "Germany must pay in money or in kind. I believe that at first it will be necessary to pay in kind. Germany is prepared for the allies' demand for real guarantees for any arrangement that is compatible with Germany."

After declaring that arrangements had been made for supplying materials for the devastated regions, the German Foreign Minister continued: "This system can be worked out solely with the co-operation of the allies; therefore, I propose that a commission be appointed to study the best method for such co-operation. Germany really desires to carry out her obligations so far as she can and pave the way for allaying the passions raised by the war."

Greeks and Italians Clash.
Constantinople.—Greek and Italian troops have clashed at Nazilli, 25 miles northeast of Aidin, in the Italian zone. The Greeks claimed the right to enter the Italian zone in pursuit of Turkish Nationalists organizing attacks there against the Greeks. The Italians claimed that they were policing the district and declared that they were not willing to permit the Greeks to intervene.

Third Party May Profit.
Washington.—Third party leaders may find a fertile field for their efforts in the ranks of the National Federation of Federal Employees, an announcement from the headquarters of the organization on the matters to be considered by its Executive Council indicated. The detailed report of the Federation's Legislation Committee, which will be placed before the Executive Council, contains a strong criticism of both the Republican and Democratic records on legislation affecting the Government workers.

World News

Madrid, July 11.—Ex-Empress Eugenie of France, widow of Napoleon III, died here this morning. She was in her ninety-fifth year.

Warsaw, July 9.—The foreign office today announced that the Polish Government had forwarded a note to the conference in Spa, declaring that Poland is now, just as before and always, ready and willing to make a peace based upon the principle of self-determination of nations.

Peking, July 9.—Peking is under martial law and troop movements have disrupted the railways. Marshal Tuan is maneuvering against the provincial forces south of Peking.

President Ihsu Shih Chang refuses to accede to Tuan's demands for dismissal of provincial leaders, and Tuan hesitates to remove the president for fear of offending the Manchurian forces, which constitute a third party under Chang Bolin, who is at Tientsin.

Lima, Peru, July 13.—A revolution has broken out in Bolivia, according to dispatches received late today from La Paz. The government headed by President Jose Gutierrez Guerra, has been overthrown and the president and members of his cabinet have been made prisoners.

Bautista Saverio has assumed power, being supported by the army and is said to have appointed Jose Carrasco, former Bolivian minister to Brazil as chancellor.

Tokyo, June 18.—"The action of some people in California threatens to strain the relations between Japan and the United States to a critical point. Japan has borne patiently a long series of attacks on the legal rights of the 60,000 Japanese in that state, but the limit of endurance has been very near reached. I have not the slightest fear of facing the danger of a breach of diplomatic relations between the two countries, but I do fear that if the proposed legislation to be submitted to popular referendum in California next November goes through, there will be implanted in the Japanese mind a rankling sense of wrong inflicted by America that time will not efface."

So spoke Viscount Kentaro Kaneko.

New York, July 8.—Lionel H. Le-maire, representative in Australia of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, writes as follows about present conditions in the Commonwealth:

"The drought still continues over the greater part of Australia. For many months past in all parts, the expedience of lopping trees, shrubs, etc., as food for the sheep and cattle in place of grass has been resorted to, and now even that substitute is giving out."

Spa, July 12.—The Allies served an ultimatum on the German delegation to the conference here late this afternoon that the Germans must agree by 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to deliver the Allies 2,000,000 tons of coal monthly.

Otherwise, the Germans were informed, the Allies will take measures to enforce the terms of the Versailles treaty.

Berlin, July 11.—It would seem that even in his modest Dutch retreat the ex-Kaiser keeps up a considerable establishment. At any rate, he requires for "ordinary daily use" exactly 1,000 silver plates. This fact was brought to light yesterday at a sitting of the Legal Committee of the Prussian Parliament for the discussion of the proposed law to regulate Hohenzollern property as between the State and the former ruling house.

Buenos Aires, July 8.—In consequence of the recent introduction of a prohibition bill in the Chamber of Deputies and the announcement that the Administration would not support it, the question of prohibition has come to the forefront as a subject of discussion here. The newspapers are filled with editorials and articles on the subject and the Mendoza wine growers are issuing protests and organizing a junket of Deputies to the wine growing district to show the importance of the industry.

Kentucky News

Two stills were destroyed and four men arrested by prohibition officers in a raid in Letcher County several days ago, according to the report of Agent S. J. Cornett, which reached Chief Prohibition Agent Paul Williams, Monday. The raids occurred a short distance from Eolia.

Nicholasville, July 12.—Harvey Lindsey, night watchman at Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company at Union Mills, discovered four ten-gallon milk cans, a number of empty jugs and several feet of hose hidden in the grass and shrubbery near the distillery. Mr. Lindsey believes these articles were hidden by persons who intended to break into the warehouse, bore holes in the whisky barrels and extract the liquor.

Pineville, June 11.—The sale by the Banner Fork Coal Company of its mines in Harlan County to Henry Ford, Detroit, negotiations for which have been pending for some time past was closed Saturday by the cash payment of one and one-half million dollars. This property, which consists of mine No. 1 and mine No. 2 on the Banner Fork Company, is on Wallins Creek in the noted 7-foot Wallin seam and was the first development in this seam.

Winchester, July 12.—The firm of W. Lawrence and son here has the contract for work on sixty cottages for the Hostetter Southwestern Petroleum Company at Torrent. Eleven men left this morning to start the work.

Frankfort, July 13.—In answer to a query from Tom Spurrier, field man for the State Tax Commission, Assistant Attorney General W. T. Fowler holds that a chauffeur is a man whose business in whole or part is that of operating a motor vehicle for pay.

MICKIE SAYS

WE'LL STOP TALKIN' ABOUT COLLECTING SUBSCRIPTION MONEY JUST AS SOON AS THEY START GIVING AWAY PAPER IN LINK FREE PER NUTHIN'!

AN' TH' WAY PAPER'S GOIN' UP, THAT'LL BE ABOUT TH' YEAR AFTER JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER GOT ELECTED PRESIDENT ON TH' BULLSHITTY TICKET!



SENATOR HARDING'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

On next Thursday Senator Harding, the Republican nominee for President, will be notified of his nomination. At that time he will deliver an address. Believing that this address will be of equal importance with the Republican platform, The Citizen has arranged to publish it, so that our readers may know just where Senator Harding stands on the issues of the day. The Citizen believes that every voter should be an intelligent voter, and urges all to study the questions of the day.

GOOD ROADS AID APPEARANCE

Farmland Buildings on Improved Highways Found in Better Shape and Fences Kept Up.

Have you ever compared the farmstead on an improved highway with one on a dirt road? Why in the former are the buildings in so much better shape, the fences up and in a state of repair, the fields spick and span, the house grounds well kept and hedges trimmed, while in the latter the buildings are unpainted? Strange as it may seem, the difference is caused by the road.

VARIOUS KINDS OF HIGHWAYS

Each Community Should Select Type That Can Be Built and Maintained at Lowest Cost.

There are various types of roads that last, and each community should choose the type that can be built and maintained at the least expense. For some communities it may be gravel, for others concrete, for others sand-clay roads. But in every community there should be good roads every day in the year.

Rice Terraces Are World's Masterpieces



This is a photograph of the Ifugao Igorot rice terraces, which are among the most remarkable of their kind in the world. They are one of the many marvelous sights for the tourist to see in the Philippine Islands and are to be found in the Ifugao district of the Mountain province, Northern Luzon.

The height of these terraces, which are held up by stone walls, is from 10 to 15 feet, averaging 8 feet high. It is estimated there are 12,121 miles of eight-foot stone walls in the Ifugao terraces, which is approximately half the distance around the world.

These terraces are skillfully irrigated by water brought through long channels along the precipitous mountain sides over long distances.

General College News

REESE-BOWERS

One of the pretty June weddings was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Bowers, Elk Park, N. C., June 30, when Miss Virginia Bowers and Almer W. Reese were united in marriage.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, V. B. Bowers, a prominent attorney of Avery County. Mrs. L. Tandy Pann was matron of honor; and Misses Jessie Bowers and Minnie Ryan bridesmaids. The groom was attended by John Ryan.

After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the beautifully decorated dining room, where delicious punch was served. The bride received many handsome presents.

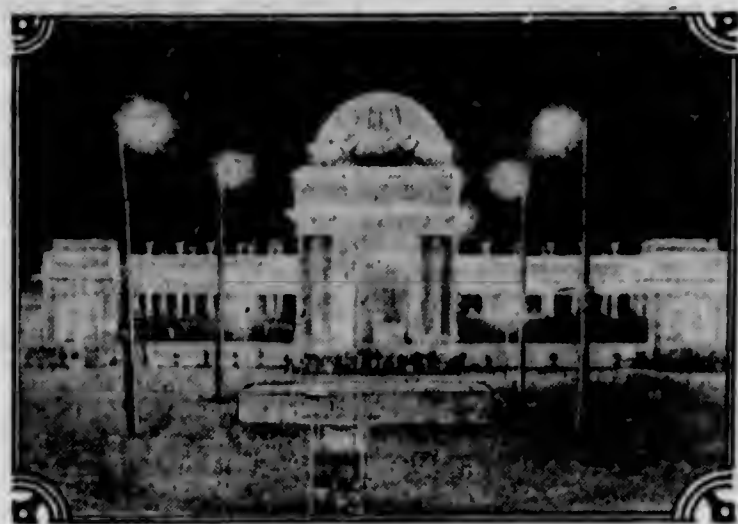
Both the bride and groom are well-known in Berea, having been students here for a number of years and were highly esteemed.

After a brief wedding tour they will make their home at Jamestown, Ky.

Warlock.

Warlock is an archaic word, that is, it belongs to or has the characteristic of a former period, and is no longer in common use. It means a male witch, a wizard, a sorcerer. It is derived from two ancient Saxon words: waer, a compact, and leogan, a lie, that is, a compact with falsehood, with evil. Although an archaic word, it is used by the famous novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson, and will be found, for instance, in the short story, "The Isle of Voices," which forms part of the Island Nights Entertainments. In the fantastic story of "The Isle of Voices," the old sorcerer is called a warlock, a word that although out of common use, seems to suit the makeup of the character of the story.

MANILA CARNIVAL BIG ATTRACTION OF FAR EAST



This is the season of the year when the Philippines become the playground for the entire Orient. It is carnival season in Manila.

In 1908 the first Philippine carnival was held on historic Wallace Field in Manila in February, when the climate of the islands is at its best, and each succeeding year there has been a larger and more elaborate celebration. The 1920, or Victory Carnival, will be the greatest event of its sort ever held anywhere in the Far East.

There are commercial and government exhibits in connection with the carnival, and on no other occasion is it possible to gain at once such a comprehensive idea of the production and

MODELED ON HUMAN FRAME

Efficiency Experts Have Taken That as Copy for the Rules They Advocate.

The human frame is 100 per cent efficient, according to the latest dictum of efficiency experts promulgated before the American Society of Industrial Engineers in Philadelphia, says the New York Evening Sun. Some of the laity have been suspecting that for years, but the promoters of new methods of top speed plant production are so sure of it now that they are modeling organization plans with physicians as their advisers.

Most of the layouts prepared for the industrial organizations look formidable to the average man. What with their pendant brackets and connecting curves the structure of a thousand man plants gives pause even to the modern executive.

It is shown that the schemes which have worked the best are after all as old as the human race, for they are simply arrangements such as may be seen in every man's makeup.

The brain, for instance, as explained by C. E. Knoepfel, who has the chair of factory management at New York university, in his address to his fellow industrial experts, is the same as the executive head or the director of a plant or corporation. The five senses which keep mankind in his bearings correspond to the control of the factory, that is to superintendents and foremen.

The medulla oblongata corresponds to labor, and the small brain or cerebellum which looks after the automatic functions of the body and keeps the arms and legs and trunk active, is translated in terms of production. The relations of the chart for the manufacturing and those of the perfectly interacting machinery of the heart and brain and muscles are regarded as virtually the same.

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

DO YOU REMEMBER—

When an automobile on the streets of Berea was a curiosity? When the Pig Roast was an annual event?

When the girls with their pitchers formed a procession from Ladies Hall to Science Hall to get water at the pump?

When the A.Z.-P.D. Debates were more exciting than a Republican or Democratic convention?

When those who ventured forth on the streets after dark were likely to stumble over a cow or a pig? When the girls in Ladies Hall had to have their lamps filled with oil on Saturday or go in darkness through the week?

When the Co-ed walk to the Tabernacle was built?

When Prof. Mason's Geology excursions were events to be looked forward to with pleasure?

Lotta M. Osborne, 1905.

CLASS OF 1905

The movement to make the Alumni Association of Berea College a stronger force than ever before is one which should receive the hearty support and cooperation of every member of the Association. The spirit of the founders of the Institution must be carried on by its graduates or their work will have been vain.

The aftermath of the war is upon us, and there is danger that the spirit of service and self-sacrifice which made Berea possible and which later made possible the victories of Chateau Thierry and the Argonne, will be lost in the struggle and readjustment of material things. It is for us both as an organization and as individuals to help to keep alive this spirit, this ideal of service. The problems of peace, after all, will not be solved by revolution, legislation and organization so much as by individuals who are led by the steady light of service and of sacrifice instead of the will of the wisps of temporal success and material gain.

What part Berea will play in this readjustment depends upon the faithfulness with which we as members of the Alumni follow these ideals. Let us resolve that the name of Berea Alumni shall stand for ideal citizenship, for ideal

manhood and womanhood, that our example may be an inspiration to those students who are yet to form their ideals. With this purpose, we must be loyal to our organization, loyal to one another and loyal to the memory of those whose lives have been devoted to the upbuilding of the spirit of world service.

Lotta M. Osborne.

Wyandotte, Mich.

July 7, 1920.

Secretary M. E. Vaughn,

Berea College, Berea, Ky.

My Dear Marshall:

Waldo Davison tells me that a list of Berea graduates is being published in The Citizen each week, and he suggested my sending you a record of my doings since leaving school, as well as my present whereabouts. I suppose you would like this as nearly complete as possible and that is the way I am giving it, but you will use your own judgment as to how you want to publish it, and it may be this is not necessary in case you have it already, but at any rate, it will do no harm.

I graduated with the Class of 1914 and in the August following accepted a position in the Detroit Y. M. C. A. as Assistant Director of Education, where I remained to the end of 1916. In January, 1917, I went to Youngstown, Ohio, as Director of Education in the Y. M. C. A. there, and in August, 1917, I accepted a position with the J. R. Ford Company, Wyandotte, Mich., as Assistant Manager of the Cleaner and Cleanser Department, which position I am holding at the present time. My wife, who was Marie Stegner, also graduated in the Class of 1914. (We were married July 4, 1914).

I am very glad to hear through Mr. Davison that there is an effort on foot to bring the alumni and the College into closer contact. It would seem as though mutual good should be accomplished along these lines.

With best wishes for the continued success of the school, and with kindest personal regards for yourself, I remain

Sincerely yours

Carter B. Robinson.

JAP WOMEN WITHOUT RIGHTS

Many Restrictions to Be Removed Before There Can Be Thought of Suffrage.

Perhaps it is a little premature for Japanese women to think of suffrage when they are actually prevented from even passively listening to political speeches. It is curious to note in this connection that not a single voice has yet been raised against the legal disability of married women and also against the injustice—or at least the unfairness—to daughters of the Japanese law of succession.

According to Japanese law married women form a class of incapacitated persons, the other classes under the same category being (1) minors, (2) incompetent persons (lunatics), and (3) quasi-incompetent persons (persons of weak intellect, deaf, dumb or blind persons and spendthrifts).

Married women must obtain the permission of their husbands in order (a) to receive or invest capital; (b) to contract loans or to become surety; (c) to do acts having for their object the acquisition or loss of rights in immovable or important movable property; (d) to make gifts, compromises or arbitration agreements; (e) to accept or refuse gifts or legacies, or (g) to make contracts putting themselves under any personal restraint; and any such acts done without the requisite permission may be canceled by the authors themselves or their husbands.—Japan Chronicle.

Thrift Will Build Home.

It has been stated on fairly reliable authority that only 10 per cent of those who really want homes are in financial position to buy them. The possession of a home looks a long way off to the other 90 per cent of homeless Americans. The initial payment looms large on the immediate horizon. It has not yet been made sufficiently clear to the average citizen that the quickest way to start building operations is through the exercise of thrift. It has been well said that purposeful saving and purposeful spending go hand in hand. Thrift does not necessarily mean doing without, but it is the result of proper investment. Thrift enters largely into the management of the household, and is only another word covering household economics, which in its turn means the wise management of household affairs. Create and foster an earnest desire to own a home, encourage thrift in managing household affairs, save for the initial payment, and the longing for a home which stirs the heart today will be gratified tomorrow.

GOV.-GENERAL OF PHILIPPINES FOR FREEDOM

Declares It Not Right That Freedom Should Longer Be Withheld.

By FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, Governor-General of the Philippines. (First Article.)



Gov. Gen. Harrison

My six years' experience as governor-general of the Philippine Islands have convinced me that the Filipino people are ready and fit to have their independence. I have recommended to Congress, as well as to the executive administration, that independence be granted.

As to the question of the stability of government, I wish to say to the American people upon my responsibility as the governor-general that in my opinion there exists today in the Philippine Islands a stable government, which I think should answer the requirements laid down by Presidents Grant and McKinley, and as I understand it, also by Mr. Root—namely, a government elected by the people, which is supported by the people, which is capable of maintaining order and of fulfilling its international obligations.

I am very glad to go on record as being entirely in sympathy with the aspirations of the Filipino nation for independence.

I have recommended to Congress that in granting independence some provision be made similar to what is known as the Platt amendment in the treaty with Cuba, which restricts the ability of the new republic in borrowing of foreign governments and also permits the United States to interfere with the affairs of the new republic in case conditions of disorder should be found to prevail. Such recommendation does not come as an expression of the views of the Philippines; it is my own view of what would be desirable to secure a feeling of confidence and satisfaction on the part of all persons who have already invested money in the Philippines or who contemplate doing so in the near future.

But it is not right that independence itself should longer be delayed.

By temperament, by experience, by financial ability, in every way, the 11,000,000 Filipinos are entitled to be free from every government except of their own choice. They are intelligent enough to decide for themselves. I have found the native Filipino official to be honest, efficient and as capable of administering executive positions as any man I have met anywhere in the world.

These officials are today governing 1,000 municipalities and forty-two provinces, economically, efficiently and for the good of the entire people. They have a native congress, including many graduates of Yale, Princeton, Harvard and other American universities. Other members are graduates of Santo Tomas and other Philippine universities, and in education and ability they compare favorably with any I know.

They have leaders like Speaker Omena of the House of Representatives and President Quezon of the Senate who would adorn any office.

The Philippines are away ahead of the United States in successful government ownership and operation of public utilities.

The government took hold of the steam railways and made them pay a profit of 1,000,000 pesos a year more than under private ownership.

It took hold of the highways, and we have 7,000 miles of the best macadamized roads in the world. The Manila city government is about to take over the street railways and the gas and electric plants, while the territorial government is arranging for ownership and control of the coal supply.

The movement for independence is a peaceful one. No territory was more loyal to Uncle Sam during the war. It offered an armed and equipped division to our government, gave it a submarine destroyer and oversubscribed Liberty loans and Red Cross funds.

Two million natives speak English fluently, and there are 700,000 English speaking children in the public schools.

I am more than willing to retire if the Filipinos can be granted what they deserve—a government like that of the United States.

A MISREPRESENTED RACE.

The Filipino people are a much misrepresented race. The frequent publication of pictures of semi-naked Mindanao Moros and Igorotes has caused a great many Americans to believe they are typical of the inhabitants of the Philippines. Such is far from the case, however. Of 11,000,000 inhabitants of the islands, 10,500,000 are a Christian, civilized people with a culture and refinement that will compare very favorably with that of other nations. The Filipino women are exceptionally modest. A street flirtation in Manila, so far as a Filipino woman is concerned, is something that is almost unknown, as any American that has visited Manila will testify.

Monroe Clothes

"New York Styles America"

Monroe Clothes New York



Monroe Clothes Enhance Vigor - Vim and Verve

MEN of vision, foresight, initiative and "Get There"—these are the type of men who wear Monroe Clothes. They wear them because they enhance personal qualities—because, through their clean-lined style, they impart to the figure tone, charm, force and character. They are the outward badge of internal vigor.

Just take in New York, for example.

In that city of might, vastness and driving force, Monroe Clothes have been bought more than any other make.

You want Monroe Clothes—because they best bring out your personality. You want Monroe Clothes—because they are pre-eminent New York's Style leader.

And you can get them here—at less than current prices!

WELCH'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Berea, Kentucky

The MAN NOBODY KNEW at HOLWORTHY HALL.



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—In a base hospital at Neuilly, France, his face disfigured beyond recognition, an American soldier serving in the French army attracts attention by his deep dependency. Asked by the surgeons for a photograph to guide them in making over his face, he offers in derision a picture of the Savior, bidding them take that as a model. They do so, making a remarkable likeness.

CHAPTER II.—Invalided home, on the boat he meets Martin Harmon, New York broker, who is attracted by his remarkable features. The ex-soldier gives his name as "Henry Hilliard," and his home as Syracuse, New York. He left there under a cloud, and to embittered against his former fellow townsmen. Harmon makes him a proposition to sell mining stocks in Syracuse, concealing his identity. He accepts it, seeing in it a chance to make good and prove he has been underestimated.

CHAPTER III.—In Syracuse "Hilliard" (the really Richard Morgan) is accepted as a stranger. He visits James Cullen, a former employer, relating a story of the death of Richard Morgan, and is surprised at the regret shown by Cullen and his youthful daughter, Angela. While at the Cullen home Carol Durant, Morgan's former fiancée, makes a call.

CHAPTER IV.—Hilliard repeats to Carol his story of Morgan's death and is deeply moved by the evidence of her deep feeling for the supposed dead man. He resolves, however, to continue the deception.

CHAPTER V.—Next day Hilliard gathers from Angela that Carol had always loved Dick Morgan, and while delivering to her a letter supposedly from her former fiancée realizes that his affection is unchanged. His welcome by Doctor Durant, Carol's father, also shakes his resolution to continue the deception, but he conquers it.

CHAPTER VI.—In Syracuse Hilliard is looked upon as a capitalist and mining expert, and in that capacity, in pursuance of his object, interests Cullen in the possibility of wealth in mining properties. The Cullens and Hilliard go to the Durant home for dinner.

CHAPTER VII.—Observations at the Durants convince Hilliard that the doctor and his daughter had always been his true friends, and his love for Carol becomes stronger. He realizes he has a dangerous rival in Jack Armstrong, also very much in love with Carol, and the two men tacitly agree to fight it out fairly.

CHAPTER IX.

From the marbled dignity of the Trust and Deposit company, where he had bought a New York draft for fifteen thousand dollars, and smaller ones for ten and seven, Hilliard emerged presently to South Warren street, and stood there on the sidewalk for a moment, numbed by the first galvanizing consciousness of success.

He had come back resolved to win. In his second trial, the position he had failed to approximate in his first; he had set himself a commercial standard, and, gauged by it, he was advancing rapidly. For today's trio of subscriptions, added to Mr. Cullen's check of yesterday (and Mr. Cullen had acted as though he had gained a personal victory in persuading Hilliard to accept it), made up a glittering total, a stupendous total; and already Hilliard's earned commissions formed a sum to gloat about. Disposed as a salesman, he had sold to four impatient business men the commodity hardest in all the world to sell. Scorned for his behavior, he had made his sales on the basis of a character which hadn't been questioned since the day of his arrival. His mind and his muscles demanded action; to relieve the pressure of his spirits, he set off vigorously, swinging exultant.

On impulse, he crossed the street for the purpose of patronizing a florist's, where, ignoring the conventional measure of the even dozen, he ordered a prodigious armful of American Beauties for Carol Durant. This done, and feeling very rich and independent, he rounded the right-hand corner, and got himself greeted by two citizens of standing and importance who, in halting him, displayed a deference not ordinarily granted to the average resident of Hilliard's age. Would Hilliard condescend to speak at the next meeting and dinner of the Chamber of Commerce on France in wartime? Hilliard would. And this indication of his new-won status fired him afresh.

Logically enough, his swirling thoughts followed a well-worn trail which led him straight to Carol; and for the thousandth time he tried to set a future date, depending on the outcome of his mission here, at which he could confess, and ask forgiveness for his humbly, and simultaneously ask credit for his regeneration.

At this juncture, he was aware that some one had arrested him. It was Angela's youthful suitor.

"Oh—hello, Waring!" said Hilliard cheerfully. "How's crime?"

The student of law flushed at the lively salutation, which appealed to him as a reflection upon the injustice of the bar. Also, his sense of humor was temporarily atrophied.

"We don't handle criminal cases," he responded shortly. "Say, when can you and I have a conference together, Mr. Hilliard?"

"Why, the sooner the quicker," laughed Hilliard. "What's it about?" Waring coughed. "Business."

"The time to talk about business is all the time—isn't it?"

Waring hesitated and finally stepped into the shelter of a doorway, drawing Hilliard with him.

"I don't suppose it'll seem like a very important thing to you," he said, rather awkwardly, "but it's important enough to me, Mr. Hilliard, to be worth taking time over—to be perfectly frank with you, I've got five hundred dollars I want to put in some high-class, gilt-edged speculation. Mr. Cullen gave me some pointers, and now I'm interested in your copper mine. Only—and this is where the hitch comes in—I've sort of got into the swing of the law, you know, and that makes men—well, what you might call judgmental. You get so you want to look at everything from all four sides. And I thought maybe because of the attending circumstances—you'd be kind enough to explain the whole thing to me. Would you?"

Hilliard, who didn't know whether to be touched or amused, compromised by nodding gravely.

"There's one thing I'll have to tell you, though," he said; "I don't advise any one to gamble in copper mines, or anything else, Waring, unless that person could actually afford to lose his whole investment, and not be hurt. And in this particular case, since I happen to control the situation, I won't permit it. Does that hit you, or doesn't it?"

The young man's mouth opened in amazement. He had been priming himself to be a clever investigator, and to pick yawning flaws in Hilliard's underwriting, and here his thunder was stolen before he had had a chance to attack the acie of his cleverness.

"Why—it isn't a gamble, is it? I understood—Mr. Cullen said—"

"It's safer to figure it as a gamble, Waring. It's safe to figure all these things that way. Of course, we think it's a wonderful prospect, and a prac-



"You Don't Mean to Say It Isn't a Sure Thing!"

tically positive success, but I don't mind telling you that so far I haven't allowed a man who couldn't afford to lose his whole subscription—and didn't understand very clearly that he might

—to come in for so much as a plugged nickel. And that would apply to you, too."

The law student gasped, incredulous.

"You don't mean to say it isn't a sure thing?"

"Is any speculation? You see I'm not working very hard to take your five hundred away from you, Waring."

The boy scowled.

"I suppose it's really too small for you to bother with. Is that what you're driving at?"

Hilliard smiled cordially.

"It is, and it isn't. From any one I didn't know, I'd rather not touch it. It isn't a good plan, ordinarily, to have a lot of small stockholders. But from you—and if it isn't more than you ought to risk—"

Waring snatched at the straw.

"Well, seeing you're who you are, and I'm who I am, would you be willing to give me just as much information as you would if I had twenty times as much to put in?"

"Come up to the room," said Hilliard impulsively; and he was actually solely by the obligation he felt toward all of Mr. Cullen's friends.

"You come along up to the room, and I'll show you everything I've got. Will that do?"

Berea College Summer School

Second Half Term, July 16 to August 19

Berea College has established a Summer School to meet a distinct and growing need in the Southern Mountains. It gives a program of courses for teachers of high schools and graded schools, returning soldiers and sailors, students who wish to get college entrance credits or credits toward college degrees, and others seeking general information. The work is arranged to accommodate those who wish to come for either a half or a whole term. Each half term is five weeks, and since the first half is well started, students desiring to make some credit and do five weeks of specializing should enter the second half term, which begins July 16th.

Courses for College Credit
Courses for College Entrance
Courses for High School Teachers
Courses for Elementary Teachers

Foundation School work for those over fifteen years of age who have not finished the grades.

Courses for the Farm Boy and Girl

(The second half of the Summer Term falls between the "laying by" of the crops and fall gathering.)

Subjects from which to elect courses:

Agriculture, Arithmetic, Biology, Chemistry, Commerce, Drawing, Education, English, French, Games, Geography, German, History, Home Science, Latin, Mathematics, Music, Physics, Psychology, Stenography, Weaving.

Courses leading to Teachers Certificates:

Normal School Elementary Certificate
Normal School Intermediate Certificate
Special High School Certificate

SPECIAL FEATURES

A number of scientific and popular lectures, musical events, and motion picture entertainments will be given free of charge. There will also be excursions to nearby points of historical and scenic interest. All the resources of the entire institution will be at the disposal of the Summer School.

EXPENSES

| | Five Weeks |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Incidental Fee | \$ 7.50 |
| Room Rent | 5.00 |
| Table Board, women | 12.50 |
| Total for Women | \$25.00 |
| Table Board, men | 13.75 |
| Total for Men | \$26.75 |

No rebates are allowed to students who withdraw before the close of the period for which payment has been made.

A deposit of four dollars (\$4.00) is required of all students upon entrance. This is refunded when the student leaves, provided library books, keys, etc., are returned in good order.

Special Fees

| | Five Weeks |
|---|------------|
| Business Courses | \$2.50 |
| Cabinet Organ, two 20 minute lessons per week | 1.25 |
| Voice, Piano, or Violin, two 20 minute lessons per week | 3.75 |
| Use of Piano, one hour per day | 1.25 |
| Use of Organ, one hour per day | .50 |
| Use of Music Library | .50 |
| Class Work in Harmony | 1.50 |

For bulletin giving complete announcement of courses and expenses, write to

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Secy., Berea, Ky.

UNCLE SAM MAY BE JOB-GETTER

NEW SERVICE EFFECTIVE IF
CONGRESS TAKES FAVOR-
ABLE ACTION.

RURAL WORK OF RED CROSS

Lack of Understanding of Importance of Amusements One of Chief Obstacles Faced by the National Body
—To Obviate Bogus U. S. Bill.
Recreation for Rural Districts.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—Uncle Sam as a job-getter for everybody is the plan of Secretary William Wilson of the department of labor. It is a service that will get in full swing as soon as congress sanctions the service, and grants the necessary funds.

State and municipal agencies will play the important role in the work, under the program agreed upon by officials of the labor department. The federal authorities, it is planned, will center their activities in the operation of a clearing house of labor, and in general supervision of the work of the state branches.

Pending legislation before congress is scheduled for early consideration at the next session, the bills in both senate and house embodying provisions drawn by the conference on unemployment, held last year, at the call of Secretary Wilson. The purpose of the measure is to bring state and municipal employment agencies into more effective co-operation with the federal service by means of subsidies to the several states to encourage them to establish and maintain, according to standards laid down by the central federal office, agencies for the placement or job getting of workers.

A federal labor agency is not exactly new, being originated as an agency for the better distribution of immigrant labor, and so expanded for the war as to assume practically absolute control of the distribution of all labor. The labor recruiting of private and semi-public agencies was then restricted, if not prohibited, so that for the war period the supply of labor came through 950 government-operated employment offices.

Plan Calls for Expansion.

But with the termination of the war, there came a gradual reduction in the scope and influence of the service until now the active work of job getting is done by the public employment offices of the states and cities. Activities of these local offices are tabulated by the federal department for clearing-house purposes, and effort also is made to stimulate and coordinate the work of the states.

The new plan in the main calls for continuation and expansion of the present service—the big problem now being to establish a more effective system of interstate clearance. Such department officials say, will result from pending legislation by which financial aid can be given the states.

The present federal service does not maintain any employment offices of its own, but works through the locally-operated exchanges. In those states where a public system of employment agencies is operating, the head of that system is a dollar-a-year man of the federal employment service, while in other states, the state labor commissioner or someone else designated by the governor acts for the federal service. Thus in 40 states, the federal service now has co-operative arrangements, while in the others there is no co-operation between state and federal service. Altogether 227 local employment exchanges are joined in with the federal service.

The state representatives and directors are merely channels of communication through which the state and municipal offices report to the federal service. The local offices report the surplus of registrations or help-wanted calls to the state director or federal representative, and these are matched against one another so that through the state director there is presumably maintained a system of clearance between the local offices.

Establish Clearance Zones.

With the problem of getting better interstate clearance before it, the federal service is now establishing clearance zones by dividing the country in to 13 divisions to correspond generally with the reserve bank districts. Each zone will be in the charge of a paid agent of the federal service, and will check labor supply and demand of one zone against that of another. Interstate or national clearance, it is planned, will be effected through Washington.

Men and women and boys and girls—all will be cared for by the federal service. The junior division for the boys and girls, now in the initial stages of development, also is a co-operative movement between the labor department and public schools and other agencies interested in juvenile problems. Aided by government funds the school authorities will maintain employment offices, with local officials in active charge of job getting, and the federal service setting standards and furnishing guidance and counsel in the work.

To build up a staff of trained vocational guidance workers for the child workers, the federal service will establish study scholarships in the universities of the country. Four already

have been established at the university of Chicago.

Recognizing that recreational activities must be provided for the residents of rural communities, villages and small towns as well as for those who live in the more congested centers of population, the Red Cross rural service at the national headquarters of the American Red Cross has issued a bulletin of practical suggestions for Red Cross workers in establishing and carrying on recreation in the smaller communities and in the rural districts. The bulletin was prepared by the chairman of the committee on recreation of the American Country Life association at the request of the Red Cross.

Meeting demands from communities throughout the nation, the Red Cross rural service is furnishing field workers and chapter executives to assist in the development of recreation. One of the difficulties which stand in the way of adequate recreation for the residents of rural communities, villages and small towns, the Red Cross says, is the lack of understanding in regard to the real purpose and function of play in modern life and that the message of the play movement has been very largely confined to the cities and now must be carried to the non-urban population.

Because of large expenditure for city recreation systems, paid leadership, buildings and equipment, and for property used for playgrounds, many have been prone to look upon recreation as a modern luxury.

Some of the Difficulties.

Many people regard play as merely exercise, and as the daily work of the farm and home furnish exercise it is difficult for parents to see the need for play. The pioneers in this movement also have found that it is more difficult for rural people to engage in spontaneous recreational activities because of the individualistic aspects of rural life. These are some of the difficulties which face the establishment of a rural recreational program.

The opportunities, however, for developing such a program are indicated by a number of conditions, to which reference is made as follows:

In spite of the increasing disparity between city and rural population the country still has within its communities the larger number of children. It has resources in nature and environment, now lost to the cities, which may be constructively used in a recreation program. The rural family has not suffered as much disintegration as the city family. It is still unified. Also, there are no sharp lines of class cleavage in the country; the rural population is homogeneous and the people have an inherent instinct for fellowship and sympathy for their fellow men, to which dormant trait recreation will give wholesome expression.

"Before the advent of the machine play was a part of work. Each vacation had its special play accompaniment. Spontaneous song and play went out of work when the machine came in. We must now secure our recreation during the leisure hours. As life continues to grow more complex and artificial play assumes an increasing importance. But it must be the right kind of play. More amusement is not recreation. Commercialized amusement may defeat the very function of play.

To Recognize Genuine Paper Money. Paper money may now be recognized as genuine or counterfeit without expert knowledge of the currency. A little general knowledge of the design, a little application of the memory, and your bankroll, regardless of the size of the bills, is safe.

For many years the United States treasury has been considering a general revision of the currency designs, and finally it has deemed it important to take this particular step without awaiting further deliberation on the general subject. The denominational portraits on federal reserve notes and federal bank notes, and which now have been prescribed for future issues of all kinds of currency, are as follows:

One-dollar bill, Washington; two-dollar bill, Jefferson; five-dollar bill, Lincoln; ten-dollar bill, Jackson; twenty-dollar bill, Franklin; five-hundred-dollar bill, Marshall; one-thousand-dollar bill, Hamilton; five-thousand-dollar bill, Madison; ten-thousand-dollar bill, Chase.

One of the greatest dangers to the treasury and to the public in connection with the question of counterfeiting has been the multiplicity of designs of the various forms of currency. To obviate this, the treasury has undertaken to adopt a distinctive characteristic for each denomination of all forms of currency in circulation. The bureau of engraving and printing has prepared a uniform portrait that will represent each denomination of all issues of paper money, and so the money that is in circulation today is standardized in appearance.

Will Serve as Safeguard.

As federal reserve notes and federal reserve bank notes are now largely in circulation, it was decided to adopt for all forms of currency the portraits that appear on those notes. This standardization will serve as a safeguard and protection against note-raising, as well as in the interest of economy. It assists bankers, business men, and the people generally in detecting attempted counterfeiters, one of the most fruitful causes of which has been the absence of distinctive denominational features in the currency.

In the preparation of the Liberty bonds and Victory notes, involving the issuance of so many millions of pieces of war securities, effort was made to protect the treasury and the public and to circumvent counterfeiting and denominational raising.

(To be Continued)

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main street, north of The Citizen Office.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Long on Sunday, July 11, a nine-and-a-half-pound boy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Durham were made happy by a visit from the latter's sister, Miss Olga Glass, of Cincinnati, and her brothers, Henry and Charley Glass, of Chicago, and Walter Glass, of Cleveland, O. They were with them from Thursday until Sunday.

Miss Alice K. Douglas has left Berea to spend the summer with her sister in Oberlin.

W. H. Mahon and his son, Lawrence, came to Berea and spent the last days of the week with his wife and daughter. He returned to his work on Monday. Lawrence will spend the summer with a friend on a sheep ranch in Colorado.

Dr. Cowley has left for an extended trip into British Columbia for rest and recuperation. He will stop a few days at Rochester, Minn., and visit the Mayo Brothers' Sanitarium.

Dr. Haelen Dudley has had a very profitable and pleasant vacation. For a month or more he was a substitute on the medical staff of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N. Y. The privilege of observation and investigation afforded him some very valuable experience and added to his knowledge. He returned to Berea Friday, looking fine and is ready for work.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Armstrong of Covington are guests of Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge this week. Their daughter, Miss Miriam, is visiting Miss Margaret Lewis.

Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge returned from their visit in Michigan and Illinois on last Thursday. It was their great privilege to be present at the quinquennial reunion of Hillsdale College, the Professor's Alma Mater.

Mrs. Alice Dobbs left Tuesday morning for her home in Tulsa, Okla., after a five-week visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Simpson and little daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Tilton Hoover and daughter, of Lancaster, spent Sunday with Mrs. Sallie Bogie and daughter.

Mrs. Maey Brookshire is visiting Joe Johnson and family this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Walden have purchased three houses and lots in Deland, Fla., where they expect to move soon.

Dr. M. M. Robinson is making an extended trip into Ohio. He will visit Hamilton, Middletown, Columbus and Cleveland. At the latter place he will visit Dr. Cole, an eminent surgeon. He will return by way of Oberlin.

Dr. Eliza Morris, of East Bernstadt, brought one of her patients, Mrs. McCarthy, of East Bernstadt, to Berea to the Robinson Hospital, Sunday afternoon to have the patient examined, pending an operation by the Robinson physicians.

Miss Grace Cornelius, Mrs. Winifred Campbell Burdette, Bradley Kincaid and Miss Nora Azbill motored to Richmond, Friday evening.

Mrs. Jessie Crouch, from Willow, was operated for ruptured appendix, Friday. The patient is doing well.

Miss Helen James accompanied her guest, Miss Jane Gorham, of Lexington, to her home Friday. They will spend a week there and then visit for some time in Carlisle.

W. F. KIDD

Dealer in

Real Estate

Telephone 68

Berea, Ky.

J. M. COYLE & COMPANY

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, SHOES, HATS FURNISHINGS

Men's Suits \$20 to \$50 Shoes \$2 to \$17

Orville Coomer and Miss Nora Azbill, Jack Webb and Miss Neva Chrisman, motored to Richmond, Saturday evening and attended the show there.

Mr. Jones, of Kirksville, and little daughter were riding horseback, Monday, when her horse became frightened and threw her, fracturing her hip. Dr. Pope, their family physician, was hastily summoned and brought her to the Robinson Hospital, where she was attended to. At last reports, she was doing nicely.

A. B. Cornett has bought out Gabbard & Purkey's grocery and dry goods stores on Chestnut street. Gabbard & Purkey had only recently bought out Mrs. Eva Walden's business and were running the two stores.

Mr. Logan's father and brother, of Danville, are visiting him at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinney spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudspeth and a number of Berea Christian Church people were the guests of the Glade Church at their all-day meeting, Sunday.

The annual protracted meeting of the Glade Church began last Thursday night.

Mr. Sells, of London, was operated on at the Robinson Hospital this week. It was found by the X-ray that a piece of wire was located in his chest. It was removed by Dr. B. F. Robinson.

John Hood, of Graves, was brought to the Robinson Hospital for operation for a broken back last Thursday.

Granville Morris, of Clover Bottom, was operated upon for phlegmonous hip. The operation was a success and the patient is doing nicely.

Miss Sallie Runnions, who has been visiting her old home and family has returned to Berea.

Mrs. L. J. Godbey is visiting at Gray Hawk.

Ruth Bingham had her tonsils removed at the College Hospital last Tuesday morning.

Mrs. S. C. Nolan and children are visiting her brother, W. S. Jarvis. Elizabeth Jarvis, who has been visiting in Cincinnati, has returned and is now sick at her home on Railroad street.

Mrs. J. T. Beegdon, of San Antonio, Tex., is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. T. McGuire.

Mrs. B. F. Van Winkle and children, of Cleveland, are visiting relatives in Berea.

Mrs. Taelton Combs returned to Berea at the first of the week from an extended visit with her sons in the North.

Mrs. Anna Hanson Albin, of University Place, Lincoln, Neb., is visiting relatives and friends in Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. Uemston Lewis and little son, Jack, left Tuesday for their home in Atchison, Kan., after a visit of several days in Berea.

M. L. Isaacs of Lexington is in town this week visiting his mother, Miss Elizabeth Hareison will take a vacation next week. She expects to visit in Stanford.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, of Jackson, are visiting Miss Nellie Case, of Centee street. Mrs. Cooper is a sister of Miss Case. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are expecting to make Berea their home.

Miss Scota Burdage and Miss Florence Maymire, of Dayton, O., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bitter, of Boone Tavern.

Mrs. C. N. McAllister and son, Cloyd, had their tonsils removed Monday morning at the College Hospital. Both are doing very nicely.

The Misses Rissie and Gladys Oliver celebrated their birthdays Tuesday evening, July 15, at the home of Mrs. B. Goddington on Centee street. A large number were present and all had an enjoyable time.

Mrs. A. V. Cauldwell, of Campbellsville, spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. D. W. Jackson.

Mrs. Blanche Carnes and Ethel Terrill have been elected to teach at the new consolidated school which is to be built this summer in the Big Hill district.

A large number of students are expected to enter school Friday to take the last five weeks of summer school.

W. O. Ramey, a student of Berea College, was operated on for appendicitis, June 25. He was in the hospital 13 days, but is again in his classes.

Mrs. Margaret Faara, of Nicholasville, is visiting her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Faara, of Philadelphia, who is following up the Child Welfare Investigations made by Dr. Bendley. Miss Faara and mother are located at Prof. Groves' home for the summer.

J. A. Carter has returned from Louisville and is planning to go on the road again as soon as he learns to run his new motor car.

Peter Smith Gentry went to Lexington Tuesday on business.

Mrs. D. W. Jackson, who has been very sick for the last three months, motored to Richmond, Monday, to see her daughter, Mrs. R. C. Saunders, who is sick. She returned Tuesday.

LEWIS FAMILY REUNION

The Lewis family are enjoying a reunion at the home of P. B. Lewis. The following are here: P. B. Lewis and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lewis, of Cleveland, O., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis, of Atchison, Kan., Mr. and Mrs. M. Lewis, of Louisville, Misses Elizabeth and Mabel Lewis, of Lexington, and Fred Lewis from the Panama Canal Zone.

PRICE OF ICE ADVANCES

Owing to the fact that coal has advanced to \$8.25 per ton at the mines, we are obliged to make a slight advance in the prices of ice. We hope this will only be temporary.

From now until further notice, the rates will be as follows: 70c. per 100 lb. if coupon books are purchased prepaid; 80c. per 100 lb. where ice is purchased for cash. 300 lb. cakes of ice for \$2.00.

We greatly regret this necessary advance, but you can readily see the necessity.

Very cordially yours,
(2w-1) H. E. Taylor

UNION CHURCH

Dr. Hutchins will speak Sunday at 11 a.m. upon Sacred Music. On Thursday evening at 7:30, the topic will be "The Paralytic Healed." Mark 2:1-12.

METHODIST CHURCH

The sermon last Sunday morning concerning Solomon's sins, showed the weakness of human nature and the necessity of living close to God; also the dissatisfaction of worldly pleasures.

There were two more members taken into the church during this service.

A large congregation attended the service Sunday evening and heard a good sermon.

The topic for next Sunday morning will be "Saved to Serve." Text, Matt. 7:21. The subject for the evening service will be, "Our Joy." Text, Matt. 5:16.

The pastor is meeting with the children on the church lawn every Wednesday afternoon to play games, after which some time is spent in singing. Bible study will be added to this program as soon as material is obtained.

Last Thursday evening the prayer meeting was very helpful. The testimonies of others help us on our way.

The C. E. W's met with Mildred Kinnael last Saturday night. The business meeting was conducted by the president, after which refreshments were served.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Special exercises were held last Sunday, at which thirty-seven graduated from the Teachers' Training Course. One hundred and twenty-seven books were completed in three months.

The Church treasurer gave an itemized report for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1920. \$2200 had been raised for missions and the same amount for local expenses.

The interest in the preaching services is being increased by giving a place in these services to the different organizations of the Church. On the first Sunday in July, the Sunday-school had charge of the evening service. Last Sunday night, the deacons of the Church had charge, and next Sunday morning the young people will have charge of the opening services and the Missionary Society will have charge a night.

MRS. THOMPSON SURPRISED

A very enjoyable surprise was given to Mrs. Thompson, the mother of Dr. J. C. Thompson, the occasion being her birthday anniversary. The guests were: Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Holdinson, Dr. and Mrs. M. M. Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Moeis, Dr. and Mrs. Alton Baker, Dr. Edwards and sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Livingston and sister. The Victrola furnished the music and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Thompson's home is in Iowa.

MISS JAMES ENTERTAINS

Miss Helen James entertained a number of guests Thursday night, in honor of her friend and guest, Miss Jane Gorham, of Lexington. Those present were Dr. Donald Edwards and Miss Grace Cornelius, Jack Webb and Miss Neva Chrisman, Dwight Hicknell and Miss Carol Edwards, James Lackey and the Misses Betty and Minor Hendon and Erick and Jake Herndon. The occasion was one of special enjoyment to all present. Cakes and punch were served and the guests dispersed toward the "wee sma' hours."

Shooting the Mines.



The U. S. Mine Sweeping Detachment has just returned from its work in the North Sea. The ever present danger of floating mines was counteracted by the sharp eyesight of the men who were behind the guns. Their job was to pick off the mines as they appeared and explode them by direct hits. The lives of the other men aboard and the safety of the ship depended on their keenness.

A large proportion of the 55,000 mines laid in the North Sea by the U. S. Navy was destroyed in this way.

This is just one of the jobs that comes in the career of a U. S. sailor; one of the experiences that gives him a grip on himself and makes him a regular fellow.

Whose Your Tailor?

The New Fall Line of

E. G. WALKER

TAILORING

Now on display at Model Press Shop

E. G. WALKER

Exclusive Local Dealer

Charter No. 8488

Reserve District No. 4

Berea National Bank

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank at Berea in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business on June 30, 1920:

RESOURCES

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Loans and Discounts | \$371,297.28 |
| Overdrafts, unsecured | 1,371.60 |
| Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value) | \$25,000 |
| Premium on U. S. Bonds | 25,850 |
| Total U. S. Government securities | 50,850.00 |
| Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription) | 1,950.00 |
| Value of banking house | 500.00 |
| Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank | 20,058.30 |
| Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks | 13,926.50 |
| Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items | 2,567.14 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, and due from U. S. Treasurer | 1,250.00 |
| Total | \$463,770.82 |

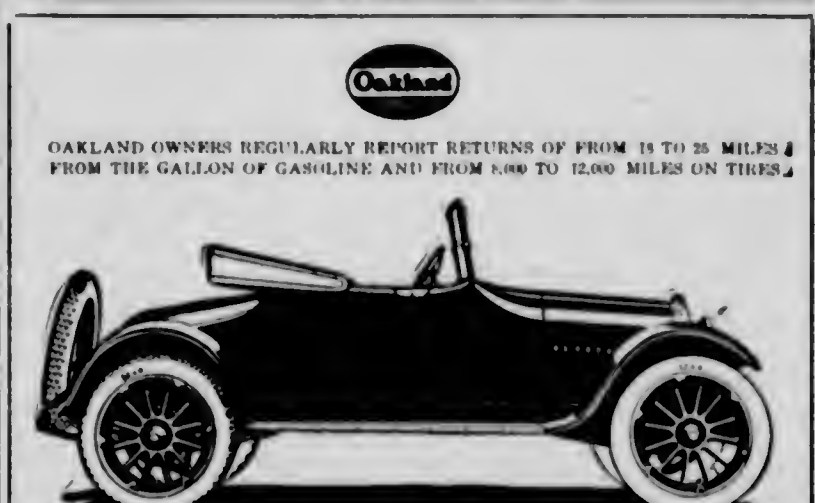
LIABILITIES

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Capital stock paid in | \$25,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 45,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses, int., and taxes paid | 773.32 |
| Circulating notes outstanding | 24,200.00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 168,474.07 |
| Dividends unpaid | 1,500.00 |
| Other time deposits | 198,823.43 |
| Total | \$463,770.82 |

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1920.
W. B. Walden, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 8, 1924.
Correct—Attest: W. F. Kidd, John W. Welch, J. J. Branaman, Directors



OAKLAND OWNERS REGULARLY REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 15 TO 25 MILES PER GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 8.00 TO 12.00 MILES ON TIRES.

OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

THE steadily growing popularity of the Oakland Sensible Six among American farmers, is due, primarily, to the capacity of this well-made car for continuous and economical service. Even in those districts where roads are unimproved and garage facilities are few and far between, the Oakland keeps to its work day after day and month after month, quietly, competently, uninterruptedly. It is a comfortable car, exceedingly roomy and easy-riding; and because of its high ratio of power to weight, its action is brisk and responsive. Only immense manufacturing resources, and a production of unusual magnitude, make possible the very moderate price at which it is sold.

TOURING CAR AND ROADSTER \$1075 F.O.B. Pontiac, Mich.

Boone Tavern Garage

Berea, Ky.

Phone 18

FALLACIOUS IDEA OF SHEEP

Animals Will Consume More Weeds and Shrubs Than Other Animals, but Need Same Feed.

Many farmers who have failed with sheep have gone into the business with the fallacious idea that sheep will eat anything, simply because some misinformed person started the tale. Sheep will consume more weeds and shrubs than any other class of animals, but to turn them into the woodlot and expect them to thrive on sprouts and dry leaves is asking too much of their digestive systems. However, there is usually waste land on most farms on which the sheep may be kept at certain periods of the year very profitably.

Classified Advertisements

NOTICE

For reasons that are obvious, we cannot continue to sell small orders of vegetables at the Garden. Therefore, after Saturday, July 10, call at the Coop Store or your grocer's. B. Fielder, Garden Dept.

WANTED—A woman as a housekeeper. Washings sent out. Address Box 117, Berea, Ky.

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

DEAN & HERNDON REAL ESTATE

We Sell the Earth and the Houses thereon. If you want a Home in or around Berea come and see us. We have Some Especially Attractive Bargains in small places around town. Also some good Blue Grass Farms.

Drop in at The Bank and talk it over with us when you are in Berea. If you have property that you want to turn into cash come and list it with us. Our business is to sell it.

Respectfully,

Dean & Herndon

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY

The Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Report of the condition of THE BEREAK BANK & TRUST CO., doing business at the town of Berea, County of Madison, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on 19th day of June, 1920.

RESOURCES

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Loans and Discounts | \$293,848.91 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | 1,247.26 |
| Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities | 26,198.00 |
| Due from Banks | 9,825.76 |
| Cash on hand | 4,872.66 |
| Checks and other cash items | 2,160.67 |
| Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures | 6,000.00 |
| Other Assets not included under any of above heads | 190.49 |

TOTAL \$344,343.75

LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Capital Stock paid in, in cash | \$50,000.00 |
| Surplus Fund | 15,000.00 |
| Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 5,282.98 |
| Deposits subject to check | \$132,733.79 |
| Time Deposits | 120,418.75 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 86.23 |
| Due Banks and Trust Companies | 10,102.00 |
| Bills Payable | 10,000.00 |

TOTAL \$344,343.75

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, *Scd.*
We, J. W. Stephens and John F. Dean, President and Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. W. Stephens, President,
John F. Dean, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June, 1920.

A. F. Scruggs, Notary Public.

My commission expires Jan. 13, 1924.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published Every Thursday, at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| PAYABLE IN ADVANCE | |
|--------------------|--------|
| One Year | \$1.50 |
| Six Months | .85 |
| Three Months | .50 |

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal, notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified. Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Anyone sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

Foreign Advertising Representative: THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

COMMUNITY HEALTH CLUB ORGANIZED

Miss Farra organized the first Community Health Club at Seaford Lane School, Tuesday night, July 13, 1920.

Miss Elizabeth Farra, a representative of the College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is in Berea for the summer to follow up the Child Welfare survey made last fall by Dr. Bradley and Miss Lydia Roberts. Miss Farra is a graduate of the University of Kentucky and for the past year a student in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. She, though a native of Kentucky, has been in similar work in the mountains of Georgia.

Miss Harper of the Summer School faculty led the singing at Seaford Lane Tuesday night and got a wonderful response. Miss Kersey, also of the Summer School faculty, gave two readings for the children, which were very much enjoyed.

Miss Farra then explained the object of the Health Clubs and showed by charts some of the results of work with other children. Each child will have his or her own chart, which will show the child's present weight and what the child, according to its height, should weigh. Only those children that are 7% or more underweight will have a chart. It is hoped that in the next few weeks that these children will be brought up to normal weight, and as a result, that automatic health habits will have been established.

Plans are also being made to have the children make some conveniences for the home that will help to lighten the work of the mother. Iceless refrigerators and fireless cookers will be made first.

Some interesting statistics, compiled as a result of a survey made in 10,015 country homes of the Northern and Western states, were given, showing how the country woman spends her time. From the women present, it was found that their time was spent in practically the same way. It is felt that any conveniences that will lighten their work will be appreciated by the women.

President Hutchins and Dean McAllister were present at the meeting and expressed their approval of the plans for the Health Club.

Miss Farra will organize a Health Club at Narrow Gap School, Wednesday, July 14, and one in the Big Hill and Pilot Knob neighborhood

on Thursday, July 15.

Other clubs will be organized at Silver Creek and West Union. The public is cordially invited to visit any of these meetings.

CLUB SCOUTS

Scaffold Case Club

The Junior Agricultural Club met for a picnic July 3, 1920, at the schoolhouse. A committee of three club members had arranged the place for the picnic and had each member to bring a lunch.

The top of Bear Knob, the highest point close to Berea, had been agreed upon. They had games to play, of which only one will be described. The scouts are sent off in groups of twos and one group has a huckle. The task is for them to find the most interesting thing they can. When the huckle calls, at once come to it. When gathered around the huckle, we had some very interesting discussion on the many different things they had found, as: corn, peas, beans, apple, sweet clover, rocks, etc. The best description received the huckle for the next race.

Due to the rain that came up, one of the patrons opened his doors for us to come in.

The lunch was served in the large dining room. Then the table was removed from the room. The organization of "Club Scouts" followed all the good fun and eating. A name was first, and since we could not call it "Boy Scouts," or "Campfire Girls," the idea came to call it "Club Scouts," including boys and girls.

A short talk was made of the result of a meeting held in Lexington for Club Leaders.

Some of the good resolutions the members agreed to uphold, in order to make our club better:

To have better records for the project we are trying.

To be loyal to all.

To be helpful.

To be friendly.

To be kind.

To be obedient.

To be thrifty.

To be clean.

To be brave.

Motto, "Do something worth while."

We want to extend our appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Barrett for furnishing us such a splendid room for our meeting.

Names of members present were: Goldia Martin, Menta McQueen, Willard Baker, Stanley McQueen, Cynthia Gayle, Chas. Barrett, Leotis Barrett, Leroy Martin, Lena Coyle, Donald Lakes, William Davis.

Look out for results of our next meeting, August 14, 1920.

A. H. Strong, Club Scout Leader.

Pays to Attract Tourists.

Money in the average town circulates. It moves in a circle from industry to employees, from employees to stores, from stores to bank, and back to industry again. Additions from outside sources, therefore, are real gains, real profits to the community. Money left in town by tourists is such a profit.

Therefore the town that repels automobilists by poor roads, lack of signs and petty traffic restrictions is losing money. The community that goes out of its way to attract motoring travel is doing some real good for itself.

To draw the stranger and treat him well is more than merely advertising the town. It is making money.—Ohio Motorist.

Home Town Helps

PAYS TO BUILD BIRD HOUSES

Feathered Songsters, Through Their Destruction of Insects, Increase Yield of Farm.

Birds are desirable to have about the premises, not only on account of their beauty and song but because of their economic worth. The little feathered songsters are especially useful as insect destroyers during the breeding period, when they have to work early and late to obtain sufficient food for their nestlings. One way to increase the number making your property their summer home is to put out feathers, bits of wool and twine during the nest-building season for the birds to use in building their habitations. Another way is to build safe retreats for them in which they can rear their young comfortably. Most of the houses will be occupied year after year. In fact, no attraction for summer birds is more effectual than plenty of houses suited to the needs and habits of the various kinds of house birds. During idle hours the construction of a few of these bird dwellings is fascinating and useful work.

Farmers' Bulletin 609, prepared by the United States bureau of biological survey, gives clear working directions, with illustrations, for a large number of bird houses—both of the single and apartment house variety. This bulletin may be had free by writing the department of agriculture, Washington.

TOWN RUN ON BUSINESS LINES

Municipal Departments of Lakewood, O., Work Through Mayor's Office—Makes for Co-Operation.

From his military training in the Spanish-American war and his business training since, Mayor Louis E. Hill of Lakewood has adopted methods which he believes are novel in municipal affairs.

The idea, the mayor says, is to keep him in direct touch with all municipal problems and works and to bring about greater co-operation between heads of departments in a business administration.

Army correspondence procedure governs all communications between heads of departments. A letter between departments goes first through the hands of the mayor, who forwards it to its destination. It is answered by indorsement on the original letter and returned, again through the mayor's office, to the writer.

Every Tuesday morning at ten o'clock the mayor holds a conference with all department heads, at which every phase of each department's work is discussed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MAKE WAR ON THE BARBERRY

Any Number of Substitutes for Shrub Which is One of Farmer's Worst Enemies.

Landscape gardeners are recommending substitutes for the common barberry, a host of the black stem rust of wheat which causes enormous losses each year to the wheat crop.

Where a purple variety is desired in the shrubbery border, the purple-leaved plum may be substituted, according to P. H. Elwood, Jr., assistant professor of landscape architecture at the Ohio State university. This may also be used as a high background mass or as specimen tree groups on the lawn. The purple hazel may also be used as an accent of color in the shrubbery mass.

Many other shrubs can be used where the common barberry has or would have been planted, such as the five-leaved angelica, red-twigged dogwood, pink weigela, winged euonymus, white kerria and high bush cranberry.

The common barberry must go, and the sooner we make up our minds to it the better. Root it out, and put something else in its place, and soon its absence will be forgotten.

Plant Memorial Trees.

While various kinds of memorials are being erected for our departed soldiers, none is more simple and more appropriate than the tree, which will be a living emblem of the remembrance of a grateful people to those who gave their lives upon the altar of their country. Statues and monuments after a few years may come to look cheap, and they may be meaningless to the next generation, but in the memorial tree nature will assist man in keeping fresh and green the memory of American heroes.

His Consideration.

"Looky yur, Gap," chided a friend. "What in thunder made you tell your wife you'd be home from the speaking dead shore by nine o'clock, when you know good and well it won't let out until half past ten or eleven?"

"She always begins to worry about me as soon as she thinks it's about time for me to show up," replied Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge. "So I figured I'd give her plenty of time to worry. My wife is like all the rest of the women; she hain't happy unless she's pestering about nuth'n."—Kansas City Star.

DAUGHTER OF AGUINALDO IN U. S. CAPITAL

She Meets Many Wives of American Statesmen and Makes a Hit.

When General Emilio Aguinaldo was leading the Filipino army against the American forces twenty years ago he probably little dreamed that some day a daughter of his would visit the city of Washington and would be given a great reception at the famous Congressional Club. And that the wives of 120 members of the American Congress and two wives of members of the President's cabinet would call upon her to pay their respects!

But all this actually happened when Miss Carmen Aguinaldo, his nineteen-year-old daughter, visited Washington recently. And those wives of the American statesmen expressed themselves as both charmed and surprised at the refined, tactful, college educated young miss who greeted them.

"Miss Aguinaldo was simply delightful," was the expression of one congressman's wife. "She was very modest, yet she acted so natural and thor-



MISS CARMEN AGUINALDO, Daughter of the Former Leader of the Filipino Army.

oughly at home that she captivated everybody."

On another occasion while in Washington Miss Aguinaldo was given a real ovation by a Filipino-American audience when she recited "My Last Farewell," poem of Dr. Jose Rizal, the Filipino martyr.

Miss Aguinaldo is a student at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. While in Washington she was the guest of Mrs. Jaime C. de Veyra, wife of one of the resident commissioners from the Philippines. The Capitol building and the Congressional library appealed particularly to the young Filipina, while the beautiful sights from the Washington monument thrilled her with delight. When asked how she liked America, she smiled and answered:

"It is a wonderful country. I didn't like winter at first, but since I have learned how to skate I am having fine times. All the Americans whom I have met have been very good to me. My friends in Urbana and my classmates in the university are just lovely, but I cannot help feeling homesick at times because I am missing my father. My coming here was indeed a great sacrifice for him, for we are very close. He is so good to me."

Miss Aguinaldo is intensely patriotic. She does not conceal her resentment when she hears or reads of a misrepresentation of the Philippines. "It is unfortunate," she once exclaimed in a voice full of sadness, "that my country and my people are hardly known, much less understood, by the people of America."

Politics is tabooed in any conversation with this Filipino maid. She evades the topic by replying that she is too young to express opinions on things political. "All I can say," she declares, "is that I share with my father in the desire for independence for my native land. There is no question about our being able to govern ourselves."

Filipinos declare Miss Aguinaldo has a "genuine Filipino temperament"—that is, she does not believe in the accidental custom of "dates" between young men and women. She does not see anything wrong in it, she says, but it is such a violent departure from the custom in the Philippines that she cannot adopt it.

"You might laugh at me," she said, "but I cannot go out with one single escort unchaperoned. I simply can't. I will go back to my country with the soul of a Filipina."

A newspaper in one of the large American cities that Miss Aguinaldo visited expressed the opinion that she would no doubt be greatly impressed by the sight of street cars and some of the fine residences she would see, but the truth is the young lady was raised in Manila, where she has seen an up-to-date street car system all her life.

Get Ready For The

BEREA FAIR

August 4, 5 and 6, 1920

Increased Premium List, Home Work, Field and Garden Products, Big Premiums for Show Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.

Good Racing Each Day of the Fair

Mau's Greater Shows will furnish all high class attractions. We expect to put on

An Airplane Flight Each Day

Grounds will be open each night during the Fair.

E. T. Fish

Secretary

Prizes for Best Humane Posters



At the New York Women's league hospital for animals, prizes were awarded to the school children winners of the Humane Education Poster contest. Some of the posters received were surprising for their merits as works of art.

CARING FOR WASTE PRODUCTS

Subject Has Grown to Have Important Bearing on the Prosperity of the Nation.

Whether or not the American nation yet realizes the connection between thrift and destiny is a question. During the war it was a comparatively easy matter to cut down our list of luxuries, under the spur of an actual need. Today our progress and power depend almost as much upon thrift as upon production. We rarely are able to see waste in our own homes, but it is easy to see it in the homes of our neighbors. "Take the evidence of waste in the next back yard," says Miss Eunice Akin of the Colorado Agricultural college, "and multiply it by the population of the United States, and the relative importance of thrift in the nation's destiny becomes apparent. Municipal care of the waste products is one of the best ways to solve the problem. A flourishing periodical is now published under the name of the Waste Trade Journal. Its popularity proves the fact that the Ameri-

can people are awakening to the fact that only in so far as every man, woman and child interests himself in the abolition of waste, can they be classed as genuinely patriotic."

BEST FOR MARKETING CROPS

Farmers Enabled to Haul Produce When Prices Are Highest If Highways Are Improved.

Good roads give a wider choice of time for marketing crops. If roads were kept in condition to permit travel and hauling at all times and in all kinds of weather, farmers would not have to rush their produce to market in seasons of good roads, but could haul it when prices were highest and when their crops did not demand attention.

Long Distances.

"Didn't you shudder, Rastus, as you cut down those Germans, man after man?"

"Man after man? Yessah, when that five man got after this man Ah shuddah'd three miles."—Home Sector.

The Free

SEWING MACHINE

Invented and Pat. by W. C. Free

This well known UP-TO-DATE machine will be sold for the month of July at special advertising prices, on special terms and a liberal price for your OLD MACHINE.

At every vital point The FREE sewing machine has valuable improvements that make it far superior to all other machines:—

The FREE sews faster.
The FREE runs lighter.
The FREE lasts longer.
The FREE is more beautiful.

The FREE has less vibration.
The FREE is easier to operate.
The FREE makes an absolutely perfect stitch.

To our city patrons will say DON'T FAIL to let our special advertising salesman show you our new Free Westinghouse Electrical Sewing Machine, the most up-to-date sewing machine on the market.

R. H. Chrisman

The Furniture Man

Phone 26

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

TO MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL CLUB RAISING BEEF CALVES:

All members of the Agricultural Club raising beef calves will receive letters from time to time relative to the care and management of their calves. These letters should be kept and studied very carefully, as they contain much valuable information.

The following instructions on the care and food of the calves should be followed as closely as you are able.

The livestock markets during the past few years have had a constantly growing demand for young, well-fatted animals weighing around 1000 pounds. To produce this type of animal, the calf should grow every day and never lose any of its first calf "bloom" or milk fat.

In starting off with a calf, it is advisable to teach it to eat at an early age while running with the cow. A mixture of equal parts of ground oats, corn and bran or ship-stuff is one of the best of feed combinations for a young calf. Start with one-half pound per day or less at three or four weeks of age, and by the time he has been on feed for three or four weeks, he should be getting three-fourths of a pound of grain for each 100 pounds of live weight. This will also apply if you are feeding skim-milk instead of letting the calf nurse the cow.

At weaning time or if the calf is already weaned, one-tenth part of oil meal should be added to the mixture noted above and as much as a 1 percent grain ration should be fed. For example, a 500 pound calf would get 5 pounds of grain per day. This amount would be increased later on, as the calf grows, if you want to finish him for market or show.

In the summer time a calf or cow should run on pasture, if possible. If grass should become short in late summer, silage makes an excellent substitute. If the cow and calf are to be shown together in the show ring, the cow should be given some care and attention and fed some grain while on pasture at times when pasture is not best. A mixture of ground corn and one-tenth

part of oil meal makes a good ration for a cow and the amount fed could be judged by the quality of the pasture. Keep salt and water present at all times.

RATS

The County Agent has had so many inquiries as to rats, the destruction of them and by them, in the past two weeks, that a few articles will be written for The Citizen on this subject.

The rat is the worst animal in the world. From its home among filth it visits dwellings and store-rooms to pollute and destroy human food.

It carries bubonic plague and many other diseases fatal to man and has been responsible for more untimely deaths among human beings than all the wars of history.

In the United States, rats and mice each year destroy crops and other property valued at over \$200,000,000.

This destruction is equivalent to the gross earnings of an army of over 200,000 men. On many a farm, if the grain eaten and wasted by rats and mice could be sold, the proceeds would more than pay all the farmer's taxes.

The common brown rat breeds 6 or 10 times a year and produces an average of 10 young at a litter. Young females breed when only three or four months old. At this rate, a pair of rats, breeding uninterruptedly and without deaths would at the end of three years, (18 generations), be increased to 359,700,182 individuals.

For centuries the world has been fighting rats without organization and at the same time has been feeding them and building for them fortresses for concealment. If we are to fight them on equal terms, we must deny them food and hiding places. We must organize and unite to rid the communities of these pests. The time to begin is now!

(More about rats will appear next week.)

FARMER MUST MAKE PROFIT

The papers in the big cities, the magazines and even some of the business and manufacturing jour-

nals are beginning to think about the farmer and his problems. The editor of The Southern Agriculturist has lately written an extremely thoughtful editorial around a clipping from the Manufacturers' Record. Here it is:

"Slowly, one by one, but none the less certainly, the city newspapers and magazines, the leaders of city thought, the big men of industry, are coming to see that the farmer has not had a square deal and that there must be a changed attitude toward him on the part of both the government and the business world. One of the papers that has spoken out most clearly and boldly is the Manufacturers' Record, which says in a recent issue:

"Today the factories are robbing the farms. There is no equality of attraction in wage or hours. . . . As a people, we are getting perilously near the rocks, and we are going to run aground of them unless we turn honest and give the toiler in the fields a fair show."

"The farmers are not profiteering; they are not even getting as yet a fair return for their toil. . . . The way to change the urban lurch into a rural exodus is to let the farmer make a little profit."

"Sound doctrine and worthy of all acceptance. For many years the farmers have been robbed for the benefit of the manufacturing and commercial classes by protective tariffs, by ship subsidies, by unregulated excesses of transportation companies, by a financial system framed for city needs, by a marketing system that has given the 'middle man' an increasingly exorbitant wage for the service rendered. Of some of these policies of government, farmers have been among the strongest supporters; to the inequity of many of the business policies that have robbed them, they have been indifferent. They cannot longer go on supporting or dis-regarding such policies of state and industry. They must insist on changing them. For only by radical changes in both government policies and business practices can the farmers come into position to get their fair share of profits and so 'change the urban lurch into a rural exodus.' The folks who imagine that the building of better roads, the making of loans to farmers, the 'uplifting of country social life' will restore the balance between town and country

are like the folks who try to cure a cancer with bran and onion poultices."

SWIFT'S PRODUCE REVIEW

Twenty-five Million Cows
The United States Department of Agriculture report of June 10 states there are 25,000,000 cows on farms and in cities and villages in the United States.

Butter production has been lighter in the first six months of the year than during the same period in 1919. The first week in July shows a slight increase over 1919, due to better pasturage conditions. Prices on butter fat are higher than a year ago.

Receipts of poultry are considerably heavier than last year, but due to lighter storage stocks, there is a good demand for current requirements. Prices show but little change on fowl. Spring chickens are being marketed in increasing quantities each week, resulting in lower prices.

The quality of eggs delivered during the week shows care and attention in marketing.

The improved quality has been generally noticeable, and higher prices are being paid in the larger markets and producing territory.

THRIFT KITCHEN IS GAINING POPULARITY

Many Organized During War Times Will Be Continued.

Being Used as Clearing Houses for Material Still Possessing Much Wear and Needed by Those of Limited Resources.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many thrift kitchens organized during war times to help war conditions have proved so valuable that their continued existence now seems assured. Thrift in the home is taught under the direction of the home demonstration agents of the department of agriculture and the state colleges in the "salvage shops," as the kitchens are sometimes called. These kitchens were originally established to teach people thrift in using their own material. It soon developed, however, that many who wished to be thrifty had little to be thrifty with. This led to the kitchens being used as clearing houses for material still possessing much wear discarded in the homes of the well-to-do and much needed where resources are more limited.

In the Bourbon county (Kansas) thrift kitchen this work has been especially successful. The kitchen is open from nine until five, and the home demonstration agent or the visiting nurse plans to be there during those hours. To prevent any possibility of contagious diseases being disseminated garments are thoroughly fumigated or sterilized before being given out or remade. If soiled garments are received they are laundered by needy women, who, by giving their work, feel they are thus paying for the assistance they may have received.

When it is practicable those who have been helped are urged to come to the kitchen to sew, mend or do other work in return for gifts of clothing. By this method pauperism is discouraged and the women have an opportunity to profit by the instruction given in garment making and remodeling under experts in charge of the work. Many volunteer workers help in this work, and the plan followed has been for the volunteers to work every afternoon except Saturday and have the other workers come forenoon and Saturdays.

In one month in the Fort Scott (Kan.) kitchen 619 garments were given out which did not need remodeling and 52 others, either new or entirely made over from old garments.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.71@1.72, No. 3 white \$1.69@1.71, No. 2 yellow \$1.69@1.67, No. 2 mixed \$1.65@1.66, No. 3 mixed \$1.63@1.65, white ear \$1.75@1.77.

Soybean—Timothy per ton \$27@30, clover mixed \$27@35.25, clover \$21@27.

Oats—No. 2 white \$1.12@1.12½, No. 3 white \$1.11@1.11½, No. 3 mixed \$1.07@1.08.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.81@2.83, No. 3 red \$2.76@2.78.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extra 60½¢, firsts 55½¢, seconds 51½¢, fancy dairy 50¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 45¢, firsts 43¢, ordinary firsts 41¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over 50¢, fowls, 4½ lbs and over 30¢; under 4½ lbs 27¢; roasters 18¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$13@16, fair to good \$10@13, common to fair \$8@10; heifers, good to choice \$12@14, fair to good \$9@12, common to fair \$5@9, canners \$3@4, stock heifers \$5@8.

Calves—Good to choice \$14@15.50, fair to good \$10@14, common and large \$6@9.

Sheep—Good to choice \$6@7, fair to good \$4@6, common \$2@3, lambs, good to choice \$17@17.50, fair to good \$14@17.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$16@14.25, butchers \$16.25, medium \$16.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@12.50, light shippers \$15.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$9@12.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

THE A B C OF MILK (Continued From Last Week)

Cream of Spinach Soup

2 cups cooked spinach
3 tablespoons butter or substitute
2 cups milk
3 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
Few grains nutmeg
1 slice onion
Chop the spinach until very fine, saving all the juice and one cup of the water it was cooked in. Press the spinach through a coarse strainer. Scald the milk with the onion. Melt the butter, add the flour and then stir in the scalded milk. Cook until the mixture thickens and add the spinach pulp, salt, pepper and nutmeg to season. Reheat and serve.

Chicken Souffle

2 cups milk
2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
¼ cup breadcrumbs
2 cups finely chopped cooked chicken
2 egg yolks
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
2 egg whites
Make a sauce of the first five ingredients. Add bread crumbs and cook two minutes. Remove from fire. Add chicken, egg yolks and parsley. Mix well, fold in egg whites, stiffly beaten, and bake 35 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with a white mushroom sauce. Any cooked chopped meat may be substituted for the chicken.

Creamed Radishes

Cut large radishes into thin slices, crosswise. Cook in boiling, salted water until tender, about 10 minutes. Drain and mix with cream sauce, allowing ½ cup sauce to 2 cups radish slices.

Corn Toast

1 small onion, finely chopped
1½ cups milk
1½ tablespoons oil
1 teaspoon salt
1½ tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon paprika
2 cups fresh corn cut from cob or 1 can corn
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
6 slices toasted bread
Cook onion with oil for 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Add flour and then the milk. Cook until the mixture thickens, add corn and seasoning. Cook slowly for 5 minutes. Pour over the toast, sprinkle with parsley and serve at once.

White Sauces

No. 1.

1 cup milk
1 tablespoon flour
1 tablespoon butter
¼ teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper

No. 2.

1 cup milk
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons butter
½ teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper

No. 3.

1 cup milk
3 to 4 tablespoons flour
3 to 4 tablespoons butter
¼ teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper
Follow method used in cream sauce recipe.

Use No. 1 as basis for cream

soups, cream toast, thin sauce for fish, eggs, etc.

Use No. 2 for scalloped or creamed meat, fish, oysters, etc., allowing approximately 1 cup chopped cooked meat or fish or a dozen oysters to 1 cup sauce. Use also for meat or fish sauces varying flavorings as desired.

Use No. 3 for croquettes, souffles, etc., where a stiffer sauce is needed.

Cream Salad Dressing

¼ cup butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup scalded milk
3 egg yolks
4 egg whites
1 teaspoon mustard
1 teaspoon salt
¼ cup vinegar
¼ cup sugar
Melt butter, add flour and stir in slowly the scalded milk. Cook until slightly thickened, stirring constantly. Beat egg yolks, add salt, mustard and vinegar. Stir in the first mixture and cook over hot water until it thickens like custard. Remove from fire, add sugar and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Cool and keep in a covered jar. It will keep a long time and is especially good with fruit salads.

Mixed Fruit Salad

1 can sliced pineapple or 1 small fresh pineapple
¼ grapefruit
2 bananas
¼ cup strawberries, cherries, or any reasonable small fruit
1 cup salad dressing
Cut pineapple into small wedge-shaped pieces. Divide grapefruit into sections. Slice bananas; leave small fruit whole. Mix all together, chill, heap on a bed of lettuce and serve with dressing.

Lemon Whey

1 cup hot milk
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 thin slice lemon
Stir lemon juice with the hot milk and cook without stirring until whey separates. Strain through cheesecloth, add sugar and chill. Pour into a cold glass and garnish with lemon slice. This is a very refreshing drink.

Chocolate Milk Shake

2 tablespoons chopped ice
2 tablespoons chocolate syrup
3 tablespoons whipped or plain cream
2-3 cup milk
Mix all together and shake or beat well before drinking. One tablespoon of vanilla ice cream may be added if desired. The cream may be omitted and ¼ cup of milk used instead of 2-3 cup.

Chocolate Syrup

¼ cup cocoa
2 cups sugar
1 cup boiling water
¼ teaspoon vanilla
Mix cocoa and sugar. Add boiling water, heat to boiling point and boil 5 minutes. Remove from fire, cool, add vanilla and keep in a covered jar.

Iced Chocolate (1 quart)

2 squares chocolate
2-3 cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup boiling water
3 cups chilled milk
Melt chocolate over hot water, add sugar and salt and mix thoroughly. Stir in hot water and cook about five minutes or until smooth. Remove from fire and chill. Add milk and serve.

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R. H. CHRISMAN
Berea, Kentucky

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SATURDAY, JULY 17, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., 156 acres, subdivided, the Adams Farm, right at Hustonville, Lincoln County.

MONDAY, JULY 19, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., residence and business property and garage in Danville, on Main and 2nd streets, the property of R. M. Arnold.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., the splendid farm of 186 acres of Hampton Sisters. That good Garrard County land, on Fishers Ford Pike, 2 miles from Lexington and Danville Pike, 3 miles from Danville.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., the Will Matheny farm of 300 acres, in Lincoln County, on Ottenheim Pike, 5 miles from Stanford. Will be subdivided.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., 2 farms for Forestus Reid, Lincoln County 2 miles from Stanford, on Hustonville Pike. A farm of 300 acres and a farm of 240 acres. Both farms will be subdivided and sold in tracts to suit the purchasers.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., 145 acres for J. M. McGraw, in Lincoln County on Short Pike, ½ mile from Danville and Hustonville Pike, 6 miles from Danville, 6 miles from Stanford.

On any of these farms you can get just the number of acres you want. It will be a pleasure to show you over these different farms. Somebody will buy a bargain. Why not you? It will be a pleasure to send you a catalogue giving full description of the farms and also description of lands in several counties for sale privately.

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For further particulars send for catalogue, see the owners of the farms, or W. E. Moss or R. H. Dever at my Danville offices, or George Swinebroad or W. A. Dickerson at my Lancaster offices.

Swinebroad, The Real Estate Man
Lancaster, Kentucky

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago)
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 25

DAVID SUCCEEDS SAUL AS KING.

LESSON TEXT—II Sam. 2:1-7; 5:1-5.
GOLDEN TEXT—Trust in the Lord with
all thy heart, and lean not upon thine
understanding.—Prov. 3:5.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—I Sam. 31:
1-13; II Sam. 1:27; 2:4-12.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Shepherd Boy
Becomes a King.
JUNIOR TOPIC—How David Became a
King.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC
—The Secret of David's Success.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC
—True Success and How to Win It.

The death of Saul lay open to David
the path to the throne. This would
have rejoiced the heart of many, but
David was sad. Instead of reward be-
ing given to the slayer of Saul, quick
vengeance was executed upon him.

I. David Made King Over Judah (2:1-4).

He knew full well that the Lord by
the hand of Samuel had anointed him
to be the successor of Saul. He had
learned the essential lesson which the
School of Providence was designed to
teach, namely, that the position now
open to him was no easy one to fill.
His exile and sufferings gave him self-
control. He had the good sense to
know that promotion to the throne did
not bring "harder duties and multi-
plied perplexities." He threw himself
upon God and asked for guidance. He
rendered instant obedience to the
Lord's answer. If we are to enjoy
God's fellowship and blessing we must
render quick obedience. He made a
right beginning, therefore God prospered
him. When he reached Hebron the
men of Judah came and anointed him
king over them. Thus a part of
the nation recognized him as king and
ratified the work which Samuel did
many years before. When David went
up he took with him all who had been
with him in exile and suffering. They
are now sharers with him in the king-
dom. When David's great son, Christ,
shall enter upon his glorious reign,
those who have been faithful to him
in his rejection shall reign with him.
"If we suffer we shall also reign with
him." (I Tim. 2:12); "To him that
overcometh will I grant to sit with me
in my throne, even as I also overcame,
and am set down with my father in his
throne." (Rev. 3:21).

II. David's Behavior Toward the Men of Jabesh-Gilead (2:4-7).

The men of Jabesh owed much to
Saul (I Sam. 11), and they showed
this recognition of debt by making a
daring dash to rescue his body from
the ignominious exposure at Beth-
shan. David's act of sending men to
Jabesh with a message of good will
for their affectionate remembrance of
Saul is an exhibition of his noble
generosity. His love for the unfortunate
king survived all the injuries which
he suffered at his hands. He forgave
and forgot them all. This was an act
of political shrewdness as well as a
generous one. In fact the only policy
which proves effective is that which
proceeds from a generous heart. He
definitely follows this generous com-
mendation with a solicitude for the
men of Jabesh to transfer their loyalty
to himself, since he is now their legal
king. Since Saul is now dead he
urges them to be valiant for him. In
view of the civil war which was to
follow he knew it would require val-
iant men to stand by God's king. This
appeal to be valiant is needed now, for
we are all called upon to take sides
between God's appointed king, Jesus
Christ, and Satan, the pretender to the
throne. May Christ's appeal result in
making us faithful and valiant for
him.

III. The Dual Kingdom—War Be- tween the House of Saul and the House of David (2:8-4:12).

This period of civil war lasted seven
and a half years. Most of the tribes
of Israel clung to Ishbosheth, Saul's
son, whom Abner had proclaimed king
at Mahanaim. Fends continued be-
tween the rival generals. David's
power increased while that of Ishbo-
sheth's waned.

IV. David Crowned King Over United Israel (5:1-5).

Though the struggle for supremacy
lasted long and was a bitter one, Ab-
ner's death and Ishbosheth's assassina-
tion put an end to David's opposition.
David's behavior during this time grad-
ually won for him the confidence of
the tribes so that they all came to him
at Hebron and anointed him as their
king. They accepted his divine right
to rule (v. 3). The reasons for anoint-
ing him their king were:

1. He is their brother (v. 1). This is
true of Christ our King. Through the
Incarnation he has become one with us.
2. He was their true leader in war,
even in Saul's time (v. 2).
3. He was the Lord's choice (v. 2).

Procrastination.

Procrastination is helping the devil
in regarding righteousness in the
world. Remember that legend of how
he summoned his imperial staff and
offered a reward to the member who
would suggest the best way to destroy
a human soul. One said, "Convince
him there is no God. Another said,
"Prove there is no immortality and no
truth in the Bible. But still another
suggested, "Convince him that there is
no hurry about his carrying out his
good resolutions. And the devil gave
that one the prize.—Bishop Talbot.

Home Life

By REV. OTIS G. DALE, D.D.,
Superintendent of Men, Moody Bible
Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—For I know him, that he will
command his children and his household
after him.—Gen. 18:19.

The history of all civilization proves
that the home is the largest determin-
ing factor in individual character
and social life. The character of
the individual, and therefore his
place in the social system, is de-
termined by the teaching and in-
fluences that are thrown about him
in the home.

The family has upon it the stamp
of divine origin and blessing. It
is so sacred in its nature that its
various relations are used as the sym-
bols of man's relation to God. God
has chosen to call himself our "Fa-
ther" and he speaks of his people as
his "children."

The family has in it the germ of
every social and political problem.
There are a few basic principles
which if thoroughly inculcated in the
home would solve all our complicated
social problems. These are (1) re-
spect for rightful authority, (2) prop-
er regard for the rights of others, (3)
duties of helpfulness to the weak and
unfortunate, (4) industry coupled
with economy, (5) fear of God.

In the first place, home is the place
to teach respect for authority and the
principles of obedience. Parents stand
for ultimate authority over their
children, and while this authority
should never be exercised in an arbi-
trary manner, it is vitally necessary to
the character of the child, to the in-
tegrity of the home, to the security of
the social system, that a child from
his earliest days should be taught to
recognize the authority vested in his
parents, and to obey without question.

In the second place, the family re-
lationships furnish opportunity for
teaching the first lessons regarding
the rights of others. If family life is
properly ordered, parents will recog-
nize the rights that exist between
them and their children, and children
will be taught to respect the rights of
their parents and of their brothers and
sisters. Selfishness and self-seeking
will not be permitted; dominating
habits of thought and action, over-
reaching and over-riding the rights
and privileges of others in the same
little community, will not be per-
mitted, and being required to observe
these proper relationships within the
home will make it reasonably certain
that they will not disregard proper
relationships out in the world.

In the third place, the presence of
younger ones or of the weak, sick or
unfortunate ones in the home could
be used for developing a sense of duty
toward all such as they are found in
society generally.

Again, common home tasks and the
living plans of every household fur-
nish opportunity to teach lessons of
industry and economy to the young
which may be of very great value to
them all their lives. Today our whole
system is cursed with incompetency,
unreliability, laziness, extravagance,
wastefulness, habits of life which have
come from the failure of the home to
inculcate the right principles of in-
dustry and economy.

But the last named of the general
principles is of the greatest impor-
tance of all, the teaching of the fear of
God. I speak of it as the "fear of
God" because that is the root idea of
all morality and religion. There is no
substantial foundation for moral
training outside of religion. Precepts
never secure performance. If we can-
not offer something by way of motive,
stronger and better than to say,
"do right because it is right," we shall
accomplish nothing in the way of
moral education. If the child is
taught to honor the law of God as
represented in the authority of par-
ents and in his written Word, as a
man he will not complicate any social
problem.

Every consideration of individual
and social welfare points to the neces-
sity of teaching children religion; not
the mere facts about religion, but the
teaching of religious experience and
that from earliest childhood at home.
It is God's way, who said concerning
his ancient laws, "Thou shalt teach
them diligently unto thy children and
thou shalt talk with them when thou
sittest in thy house."

Saving the home must be a matter
of religion, the religion of Jesus
Christ lived and taught as set forth
in the Christian Scriptures. In the
everyday life of parents, and made a
part of that life of the home, so that
it becomes also the experience of the
children. This alone can save in any
considerable measure the life of the
coming generation for God and native
land.

Evil Begins Slowly.

We are not worse at once; the course
of evil begins slowly.

Knell of Lost Opportunity.

The knell of lost opportunity is sov-
er tolled in this life.

MY LADY INCOGNITO

By MILDRED M. EASTON.

(Copyright, 1919, by McClure Newspaper
Syndicate.)

Jack Perry and Miriam Shelby had
grown up together in the little South-
ern town as playmates. On the day
when Jack had been sent North to at-
tend school, and later college, it had
been a sad and to-be-remembered
parting. For carving their initials on
a tree in the old garden where they
had spent so many happy hours, Jack
made a solemn promise to, some day
in the near future, return and marry
Miriam. Neither ever forgot that
promise.

In New York, several years later,
Jack Perry graduated from college
with honors, and therein began his
career, from which social affairs were
not barred. While a guest at a week-
end party he met the Only Girl. She
was a young and beautiful actress of
Southern birth, who had recently come
North seeking fame and fortune. She
immediately acquired both. As soon as
Jack saw her he fell in love with her.
But not once did he forget his prom-
ise to Miriam, whom he had not seen
since his sad parting with her, and of
whom he remembered nothing except
that she had always been a pretty,
agreeable child. Then came one day
when he asked vivacious little Marion
Stevens, the actress, to become his
wife, and she accepted. A little later,
in a happy burst of confidence he told
her of his mad promise to his child-
hood sweetheart. But he hastened to
explain that said promise could not in
any way bind him to Miriam, and that
he could easily fix it up with her and
she would understand it all perfectly.
He gave a self-assured laugh as he
said this last. But Miss Stevens' pret-
ty face darkened with displeasure as
she listened to Jack. Then she pro-
ceeded to give him her candid opinion
of his actions, which opinion was in-
deed unflattering.

She finished her scolding by telling
him to go back immediately to the
girl to whom he had given first choice
of his heart. Jack remonstrated, but
she refused to listen and at last he
grumblingly obeyed.

Thus it was that a week later found
Jack on route for the South, Miss
Stevens having left for parts unknown
a few days before. Manlike he tried
to comfort himself by the thought that
Miriam, his first choice, might still be
very attractive, and might not regret
that choice. But somehow he could
not rid himself of the picture of Mar-
ion Stevens with her wealth of golden
hair and her large blue eyes. That he-
witting picture continued to linger
in his young heart. It was with a sigh
that he descended at length to the
platform of the dusty little station in
his home town and looked about for
Miriam and some sort of conveyance.
He expected to see a graceful, flower-
like creature glide out into the sun-
shine to greet him. He gave a start
of surprise when he saw instead the
stately old two-horse carriage, driven
by an old darky. On the back seat
of the conveyance he saw a small,
prim, old-fashioned girl. She wore a
plain gray dress and her shoes were
broad of toe and low of heel. On the
top of her yellow hair, which was
parted in the middle and drawn tight-
ly back from her forehead in one long,
yellow braid was perched a small, in-
dignant hat. Her features, especially
her eyes, were disfigured by large dark
glasses. Instinctively Jack knew this
was Miriam, and his heart sank.

One day, thinking to draw her out
of her shell of cold reserve, Jack of-
fered to take Miriam for a ride in the
one automobile that the town pos-
sessed. They were speeding along out-
side of the town when Jack, for the
first time heard his companion in-
dulge in a long, silvery laugh. Startled,
he looked at her, meanwhile forgetting
to steer in his surprise. He drove the
car straight into the foot of a tree, the
impact knocking them both from the
car, badly shaken but unhurt. Jack re-
galed his feet first and crossed to his
companion to help her but she was
safe and sound; in fact, she was sit-
ting on the ground, her body shaking
with uncontrollable laughter. Jack
simply stared at the change that had
taken place in her, for her disfiguring
glasses had fallen off, showing her
frank blue eyes to an advantage, and
her loosened hair had fallen about her
shoulders in a cascade of golden rip-
ples. Jack recognized in Miriam the
girl who was known in New York as
Marion Stevens, and cried out her
name. But the girl on the ground
shook her pretty head, saying: "No;
here I'm just plain Miriam Shelby, al-
though I was known by that other
name up North. You see," she said,
rising and coming toward him, "when
I was of age, I attended a school of
dramatic art, and later, with a recom-
mendation of past successes in back
of me, I started out seeking more
fame, and I met you. I recognized you
immediately, though you didn't remem-
ber me, I guess. When I heard your
version of your promise to poor defun-
ct me, and how confidently you ex-
pected everything to turn out for your
own benefit, and thought all could be
easily fixed up with 'Miriam,' and that
you would enjoy yourself here and
then return to your 'Marion.' I deter-
mined to use my art in teaching you a
lesson, by upsetting your self-confident
state of mind for the time being. So,
here I am," she finished.

"Well, you certainly turned the trick
of frightening me somewhat," Jack
grated with a sigh of relief as he
took Miriam in his arms.

Their silence on the return trip that
afternoon was not, as before, one of
cold reserve.



1—Mrs. Peter Oleson of Cloquet, Minn., one of the women leaders who made a distinct impression on the Democratic national convention. 2—Unable to procure laborers, girls and business men assist in street repair at Petaluma, Cal. 3—Czecho-Slovaks from the U. S. with "Old Glory" wildly acclaimed in the streets of Prague.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Columbia Wills to Have Editor as a Guide During Next Four Years.

VIEWED AS GOOD EXPERIMENT

An Apathetic Campaign Likely to
Warm Up—Doings of Republican
Leaders—Trade Restrictions With
Russia Lifted—Mexico More
Tranquil—Spa Conference
and Foreign Affairs.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

America, ever resourceful and willing
to try anything once, has shown the
spirit of true democracy by going to
various professions for its presidents.
The first one was a civil engineer, and
since his time the White House has
been occupied by lawyers, diplomats,
professional politicians, a planter, sol-
diers, a tailor, two college presidents
one of whom also presided a little, and
the other of whom practiced law a lit-
tle, and several others who at various
times in their careers were identified
with trail blazing, farming, legislating
and the law. Now the supreme experi-
ment is to be tried, for Ohio, mother of
presidents, has produced twins, and
singularly enough, both are newspaper
men. The claim has long come from
various sources that the newspapers
run the country, so nothing is more
logical than an editor as chief execu-
tive.

Harring accidents or the totally un-
expected, either Editor Harding or
Editor Cox will sit in the presidential
chair March 4, 1921. The consensus
of opinion gathered from public expres-
sions and the news of the day, is that
it is an experiment worth trying. No
very pronounced evidences of worship
for either candidate seem manifest as
yet in the great body of the electorate
but that is a condition in keeping with
the editorial personality and may eas-
ily change as the campaign warms up.
Until the day of signed news articles
and editorials changed the condition
slightly, the newspaper man has al-
ways been a somewhat submerged—
voluntarily submerged—personality.
He has been a most potent leader and
director in his quiet way, but seldom
for him the heroic role. He has created
many heroes, but little hero worship
has come to him. His ideals would not
admit of it. Cincinnati's patient
prowling is more ideal in the general
newspaper creed than Cincinnati's
leading armies.

New the editor gets in front of in-
stead of behind the calcium's bright
glare. The public will, metaphorically,
see two editors at least, stripped to
their very souls; but as each has had
some stripping in state politics the or-
deal will be less severe. Also, the pro-
fessional hno makers, in this case the
political managers of the two candi-
dates, will soon be enlarging upon the
nobility of the editorial calling and the
self-sacrificing qualities which it en-
tails. Already the halo are in the
molds and before November it is safe to
assert, both candidates will be heroes
to their respective followers, although
at present they are just level-headed
representative citizens, with consid-
erable edge in ability over the average.
The exaltation will extend, in some
degree, to the whole newspaper profes-
sion, and some there are who think
this will not be a good thing. Any-
way, after next March the people will
have an opportunity to see how an
editor, who never fails to tell how the
country should be run, will run it him-
self.

The aftermath of the Democratic
convention has not been greatly dis-
similar to that of the Republican con-
clave. The bulk of party sentiment,
with the exception of the naturally
disgruntled, seems inclined to abide by
Governor Cox, just as the bulk of Re-
publican sentiment abides by Senator
Harding. Hean spillers have been ac-
tive in both parties and Nicholas Mur-
ray Butler, in his attacks on the forces
of corruption, did not say any more.
Indeed not as much, as William Jen-
nings Bryan, in post-convention utter-
ances, has said along the same strain.

If, with these two notable exceptions,
the start of the campaign seems apa-
thetic, there is plenty of time for it to
warm up.

Republican leaders meeting in Chi-
cago the day after the Democratic na-
tional convention, decided to make the
Illinois city the principal headquarters
of the party and to wage the campaign
largely west of the Alleghenies. The
nomination of Cox came as a surprise
to the leaders as they had planned a
campaign against McAdoo. They an-
nounced, however, that the issues
would not be materially affected, the
chief fight being centered on the
League of Nations, with Democratic
conduct of the war and reconstruction
a secondary issue. It was also decided
to throw upon any attempt to intro-
duce the wet and dry question into the
national campaign or to make the per-
sonality of the candidates a prominent
factor. Independence of action, but at
the same time the fullest co-operation
between the national committee and
the senatorial and congressional com-
mittees is planned, with the national
committee keeping out of all state
rows such as those in Illinois and Mis-
souri. The well-known ability of Gov-
ernor Cox as a campaigner may cause
Senator Harding to depart from his
announced intention to stick principal-
ly to front-yard receptions, if the for-
mer goes on the stump.

Announcement by the state depart-
ment of the United States of the lift-
ing of trade restrictions with Russia
came unexpectedly. Since Secretary of
State Coby had stated just before his
departure for San Francisco that no
action was of immediate prospect, it
is regarded as a recently adopted pol-
icy. The announcement expressly
states that no recognition of the soviet
government is implied and that indi-
viduals and corporations trading with
Russia must do so at their own risk
and are not to expect assistance or
protection from consular authorities;
also that the post office department
will be unable to accept mail to soviet
Russia and that goods cannot be for-
warded by parcel post. Materials for
war purposes continue under the ban
and the state department will continue
to refuse passports for Russia. The
announcement means in effect that
persons or corporations desiring to
trade with Russia may do so by deal-
ing with soviet agents in the United
States or in other countries. The state
department warns American citizens
against the risks incident to the ac-
ceptance of commodities or other
values which may later be brought in-
to question. It is explained that the
United States does not recognize the
validity of industrial or commercial
concessions granted by an existing
Russian authority.

As a winding up of one of the prob-
lems growing out of the war, over
\$150,000,000 of property seized as en-
emy owned during the conflict, is now
ready to be returned under qualifica-
tions provided for in the amendment
to the trading with the enemy act,
passed during the closing days of the
last congress. Among those who may
obtain the release of their property
are American women who married
alien enemies, enemy diplomats,
aliens who were interned, citizens of
new nations created from enemy terri-
tory by the treaty of peace, women of
allied or neutral countries who mar-
ried enemy subjects, and Americans
who were forced to remain in Ger-
many during the war. Property mis-
takenly seized will also be returned
and American creditors are permitted
to bring claims against enemy debtors
whose property was seized.

Reports of banditry, but on a
somewhat reduced scale, continue to
filter in from Mexico. On the other
hand come reports that Francisco Villa
has entered into an armistice with the
new government and agreed to cease
attacks on railroads, garrisons and towns.
This is in direct contravention of a
manifesto issued a short time ago by
chief of staff, and a number of civil-
ians, that war on the new regime
would be continued. The burden of
the manifesto was that the Obregon
and De La Huerta government is the
product of a military coup and, at-
tempting to establish itself with the
same passions, jealousies, ambitions
and mistakes as of old, will be im-
potent to restore peace in the country.

As pointing to an assurance, or one
which the authorities are attempting
to create, is the recent statement from
Mexico City that the government is
ready to protect the interests of busi-
ness men in the republic, whether
they are Mexicans or foreigners. Mex-
ico presents an appearance of im-
proved tranquility, but the question
whether it will continue is an open
one. As an intimation of the degree
of faith attaching to the promises of
Villa and others of his kind, comes the
government announcement that there
will be no relaxing of vigilance against
rebels.

The Spa conference, which has been
endeavoring to fix the amount Ger-
many shall pay in reparations, settle
the disarmament question and other
problems of the peace treaty, devel-
oped into a session of much difficulty.
From the outset the allies showed an
outwardly united front, with little ap-
parent inclination toward leniency.
Lloyd George especially showed a firm
exterior and even a very peremptory
attitude in dealing with the German
delegates. Indications, however, were
not lacking of internal dissension and
indecision among the allies. The Ger-
mans sought to mitigate the provision
of the treaty calling for disarmament
and the reduction of their forces.
Their claim was that internal condi-
tions prevented their carrying out the
terms of the clause in the time spec-
ified; also that in view of recent trou-
bles and the danger of recurrence, and
the Russian menace, it was unwise to
do so. One stumbling block was over
the question of rifles and small arms
which the German soldiers carried to
their homes after the conclusion of the
war, an action abetted by the govern-
ment and which, it has been charged,
has been utilized by the German au-
thorities as the basis for a big citizen
military organization still very dan-
gerous to the peace of Europe.

Internal friction among the allies,
which it was sought to keep hidden,
was due to disagreement over a divi-
sion of reparations and the spoils of
war. Italy, Serbia and Belgium have
each claimed priorities, while the al-
lied powers to be made France and Eng-
land have for some time constituted a
delicate phase in the relations of those
two countries and has affected the at-
titude toward them of the other al-
lies. The allies delivered an ultimatum
to the effect that Germany must
disarm by Oct. 1, or suffer an occupa-
tion of her territory.

The Russian bolshevik menace
looms more strongly over western Eu-
rope, with Poland reported not only
weakened but in a state of near col-
lapse under the red offensive and seek-
ing an armistice. Germany thus be-
comes the barrier and is more strongly
insistent on an amelioration of the
peace treaty which will permit her,
instead of an army of 100,000 men, one
of 200,000, or even considerably larger.
The view has considerable support in
England and France that the reds are
at present more dangerous than an
armed Germany and that it might be a
good move to permit the Germans to
keep larger military forces if in re-
turn they will damn the soviet tide. If
Poland's condition is really so desper-
ate as reported, it leaves General
Wrangel, who is battling the bolshev-
iki from the Crimean peninsula north-
ward, the reds' only opponent of im-
portance. He recently has had some
great successes, including the wiping
out or capture of two Russian cavalry
corps; but with Poland out of commis-
sion, the military machine which crum-
pled that country and also swept away
Kolchak, Denikin and Semenov, may
be expected to make rather short work
of Wrangel.

The advance of the Greek forces
against the Turkish nationalists has
been so rapid that resistance is said to
have been largely overcome. A jun-
ction of the Greeks operating in the
Smyrna area with others operating
from Punderma on the Sea of Mar-
mora, estimated to require 15 days,
has been effected in 11 days. Musta-
pha Kemal, the Turk leader, is said to
have been reduced to the necessity of
conducting a guerrilla warfare. Ameri-
cans throughout the war area are now
said to be safe. A Fourth of July cele-
bration was held by Americans in Con-
stantinople to the accompaniment of
British warships bombarding the na-
tionalists at various points in the Bos-
phorus and Sea of Marmora.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY Parrot

Parrot, July 12.—Hay making and oat harvesting is the occupation with most of the farmers in this part at present. Oats are good but there is a very light crop of hay. Corn is high and scarce, selling for \$2.50 per bushel. A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sanley Couch on last Thursday, called Himey. Mat Conagin and family have moved to Altamont. Felix Parker got kicked with a plow and was hurt very badly. Oscar Wyatt and family came in from Hamilton, O. this week. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Gabbard last week, a little girl named Mollie Hentrich. Steve Gabbard was called home last Friday from Atlanta, where he was at work to see his sick child. We have been visited by very heavy electrical storms recently. Lightning struck a tree near Jas. Davidson's Pine Thicket house one day last week, giving the occupants a severe shock. Mrs. Rachel Price and son, Dee, visited Lucy Summers of Garico last week.

Herd

Herd, July 9.—The farmers of this vicinity are very busy taking care of their wheat and grass. Ham Farmer, who has been at Hamilton, O. for some time, is with home folks again. James Madden, of Hamilton, O. was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Madden, a few days last week. James Davis, of Hamilton, O. was visiting his uncle, H. C. Ward, a few days last week. Mrs. Lury Ward and daughter, Beuna, of London, and Mrs. Lizzie Amix and son, Clifford, of Livingston, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. George Amix. Mr. and Mrs. I. S. McGeorge was visiting at Burning Springs last Saturday night and Sunday. Miss Bitha Holcomb, of Nathan, spent last Wednesday night with Mrs. E. B. Flannery. Misses Myrtle and Ivy Farmer returned home last Friday, after a two-weeks' visit with relatives in Lexington. John and Riley Simpson, who have been employed at Hamilton, O. are with home folks again. Several from this place attended the picnic at Annyville last Sunday, and all report a large crowd and a nice time.

Bond

Bond, July 8.—We are having lots of showers and corn is growing nicely. Oats, meadows and potatoes are good. The wheat crop is light. Several from this vicinity attended the funeral of Mrs. E. L. Mullins at Buffalo, Sunday. Funeral services will be held at the Green Hill Baptist Church, Sunday, August 8, in memory of Mrs. Julia Harris, who died last winter of influenza. The County Board of Education met Monday, July 5, and employed H. O. Cornelius, of Peoples, as supervisor and trustee officer for this county. Mr. Cornelius has had fifteen years experience as a teacher in the public schools. He received his training as a teacher in the Berea College and the Sue Bennett Memorial School of London. Mr. Cornelius will make a good officer and we expect a large increase in the percent of attendance in our schools this year. The school at this place will be taught by Messrs. George Rader and Elbert Teague. Mrs. W. D. York is still very low with heart trouble.

Kirby Knob

Kirby Knob, July 19.—Rev. Louis Van Winkle filled his regular appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday. There was an ice cream supper at the schoolhouse Saturday night. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the school. Mrs. Sim Hooch has been seriously ill, but is some better. Mrs. Curt Kelly, who has been seriously ill, is improving. Aron Powell left Sunday for Ohio to seek employment. The rains are making crops look fine. Rev. J. W. Richardson was a visitor at J. D. Hat-

field's Saturday night and Sunday. Flora and China Click spent Saturday night with Mrs. Bob Smith. Mrs. Elmer Hunt and her sister, Mary Hicknell, visited Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Johnson on Saturday night and Sunday. Glyndon Click spent Sunday of last week with his aunt, Mrs. Henry Longfellow, and visited the home of his uncle, J. R. Click, Sunday night. Mrs. Andy Thomas and children visited her sister, Mrs. Riley Stewart, from Friday until Sunday of last week. Miss Sadie Powell has returned home from Battle Creek and will teach school in her home district.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Big Clear Creek

Big Clear Creek, July 10.—Farmers are busy plowing and hoeing corn. A heavy rain fell Wednesday night, which was needed very much. Rev. Durham failed to fill his appointment at Clear Creek Church last Saturday and Sunday. Miss Anna Hart was the guest of Miss Nannie Swinford Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Sil Swearer were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Swinford, Thursday. We have plenty of peaches and blackberries, but apples are scarce. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hart, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Swinford were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Swinford, Sunday.

Rockford

Rockford, July 11.—We are having some very rainy weather at this time. Farmers have lots of plowing to do yet before laying by corn. Rev. W. C. Bryant, of Cartersville, preached at Scaffold Cane Baptist Church today at 11:00 o'clock. J. W. Gatlin has a lot of clover hay down taking the rain. Rev. E. G. Childress and E. O. Strange were in this section last week writing insurance. J. M. Bullen has received his insurance check for \$1080. G. M. Canfield has sold his farm in Scaffold Cane to Chas. Preston. Mrs. Spencer Abney is suffering very much with a goitre. She is being treated by a Mt. Vernon physician. W. C. Viars has moved his saw mill on Wm. Linville's farm, where he expects to do a lot of sawing. Several people are planning on building tobacco barns. Several from around here made a business trip to Berea, last week.

Goochland

Goochland, July 12.—We are having some nice rains at present. The crops look fine. Oats are fairly good and are about ready to harvest. Old corn is scarce and high. Corn plowing is nearly done. A large attendance at Sunday-school at Sycamore last Sunday; the sessions are very interesting. A. P. Gabbard is planning on going out on a drumming trip this week. J. W. Abrams passed through our town on his way to Cooksburg yesterday. John Barleycorn keeps making moonshine, and corn is scarce and high, and some people can not get what they ought to have to eat. Cannot this be stopped?

Harmony

Harmony, July 12.—We are having a fine season here; everything in the way of vegetation is looking fine, though a little small on account of the wet, backward spring. M. G. Hutchins of Wallacetown, Frank Foley of Richmond, and Chas. Hutchins of Cynthia were here last week on business. J. B. and J. L. Hutchins, of Danville, were here last week, looking after some legal business. Mrs. Albert Wilson, of New York City, is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilson. Walter and Virgil Roberts of Stanford were here Saturday and visiting at G. B. Colson's. Simon Tankersley, an ex-soldier in the World War, and a fine young man, and Miss Ollie Merida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Antna Merida, were quietly married at the home of W. M. G. Hutchins last week. Rev. W. M. C.

Annual FIDDLERS' Meeting

AT BEREA, KY.

The Progress Club will hold a meeting of "Old Time Fiddlers," at the College Tabernacle, on Friday evening, August 13, 1920. The first prize is Fifty Dollars, the second is Thirty Dollars, and the third is Twenty Dollars. The number of contestants for these three prizes is limited to fifteen.

Also a prize of Ten Dollars will be given to the fiddler who plays the best tune with accompaniment. The number of contestants for this prize is limited to six.

The Club will pay the railway fare (not to exceed ten dollars) of all fiddlers who play at the meeting, but not the fare of their accompanists.

The awarding of the prizes will be left to a vote of the fiddlers who take part in the program.

If you wish to take part in the contest write for particulars to ALISON BAKER, Berea, Kentucky.

Hutchins went to Wilmoth Chapel last Sunday, where he gave two Bible lectures to a good-sized crowd of people. James Helton will move to Indiana. We hate to give Jim and his good wife up.

Wildie

Wildie, July 12.—T. G. Reynolds has returned home from a trip to Indiana. His little grandson, Kermit, came home with him. Miss Benah Lewis is at home from a visit in Tennessee. Colonel Menifee and wife are visiting friends and relatives near Wildie. Will Ballinger of Wildie and Miss Myrtle Johnson of Berea, were married last Friday a week ago. We welcome this fine couple to our town. There has been several people from Wildie attending the Chautauqua at Mt. Vernon. Everybody says it is fine. The Wildie school will begin July 26. Everybody is invited to the Sunday-school at Wildie at 10:30 every Sunday morning.

MADISON COUNTY Harts

Harts, July 6.—Everybody in this neighborhood is laying by corn crops and planning to can lots of blackberries. Maurice Hammond is spending a few days with relatives here. C. J. Lako has been sick but is better. Myrtle Gadd is visiting her uncle, R. E. Gadd. Twenty-three of the young folks of this place went on a wagon party to Stokes Mountain, Sunday, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Brown. T. J. Lake and family spent all day at the home of Wm. Anderson of Silver Creek, Sunday. The little six-weeks-old child of Burley Laine died Sunday morning, June 27. Miss Nina McClure, of Indiana, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Forest Dowden.

Bobtown

Bobtown, July 4.—Corn, wheat and oats look well since the rain. Jasper Powell is slowly improving. Mrs. Joe Creekmore and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Mat Baker of Big Hill, spent today with Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Burns. Mrs. John Chapel, of Ohio, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. George Burns, is on the sick list. Mrs. Tom Guess has returned home from a visit in Ohio. Mrs. Jennie Whitlock was the guest of Mrs. Jim Neely on Tuesday. W. R. Bengie is with his son, E. P. Bengie. Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Burns were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jackson today.

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, July 6.—People are getting along fine with their crops in this part of the country. Elizabeth Carr, of Hamilton, O., and Ona Lee Christman of Nob Lick, were visitors of Aunt Susie Kindred last week. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kidwell and Bud Grutcher were the guests of June Linn, Sunday. Mrs. Amanda Puckett gave the young folks a party last Friday night in honor of her niece, Miss Lucile Johnson, of Brassfield. Bro. Van Winkle filled his regular appointment at the Baptist Church of Dreyfus last Sunday, with a large attendance.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, July 5.—Mrs. Joe Adams has returned to her home in Colorado. The public school will begin here July 19th. Frank Powell has returned from Slate Lick, and is planning on putting up a new house.

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, July 12.—John Mays, of Arkansas, was visiting his sister, Mrs. A. J. Kidd, last week. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hamilton and two daughters, Nina and Elizabeth, motored through from Louisville to visit Mr. Hamilton's sister, Mrs. J. W. Wallace, and other friends. Misses Clara Bowlin, Grace and Dora Gentry were visiting Mrs. Taylor Botkin, of Walnut Meadow, Monday of last week. Mrs. A. J. Kidd and her brother, Mr. Mays, are visiting their aged parents in the mountains. Miss Enrila Wallace accompanied her uncle, Mr.

Hamilton, home for a short visit. Miss Grace Gentry is nursing Mrs. Chester Long and baby, of Paint Lick.

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, July 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Shockley, Mr. and Mrs. Less Shockley and Mr. and Mrs. Joe King have been made happy by the arrival of little girl babies in their homes since the first of July. Miss Ora Carpenter of Berea spent the Fourth of July with Miss Lillie Ogg. Oscar Shockley lost a cow last week by her eating wet alfalfa. Egbert Anderson and two of his friends attended the Chautauqua at Richmond, July 6. The farmers are making hay and cutting grass when the weather permits. Miss Mary Moore and others of this community are attending the institute at Richmond this week. This year's session of our school opens Monday, July 19, with Miss Edith Tutt as teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Mike Deathers spent a few days last week with their parents, who live at Richmond. Tom Todd and family, of Paint Lick, spent Sunday with E. P. Ogg and family. John Allen and Miss Margaret Oberchain motored to Richmond last week and were married. Mrs. Joe Watson of Wallacetown spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Joe King. Nick Chasteen is visiting his daughter, Mrs. E. E. Ogg. Miss Lillie Ogg has accepted a position as teacher of Science and Mathematics in Mechanicsville, Ia. for the coming year.

Kingston

Kingston, July 12.—Mrs. Ray Mainous and son, Vernon, left Thursday for a short visit with relations in Owsley County. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hudson of Ohio are visiting their brother, Lawrence Powell. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Powell spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Jones. Mrs. Mary Hill's mother and father were visiting her Sunday. Homer Hihbard left Friday for a short visit in Clay County. Miss Ayleen Mainous spent from Thursday until Saturday of last week in Berea. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mainous of Berea spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Luther Hamilton. Mack Maquin and family were the guests of Ray Mainous last Sunday. Ayleen Mainous entertained a few of her friends Friday night.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, July 12.—Good rains have greatly accelerated the growth of all vegetation in this section. Wheat and grass are practically all cut and stacked. Cool pleasant weather affords ideal conditions for berry picking, which is the chief industry. They sell at 30c. per gallon. Apples, peaches and grapes in abundance will soon follow. What a wise provision in the rotation of crops, each one coming in its own especial season, giving ample time for its preservation. The same conditions are equally applicable to all phases of human life. "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear." "Who finds not Providence we are in all it gives and all it denies." All day meeting with a sumptuous basket dinner was held at the Glades church, July 11. Brothers Freeman and Hudspeeth delivered splendid sermons. A protracted meeting will begin at the Glades Christian Church July 15, with Brother Masters as officiating evangelist. We anticipate a glorious meeting. Bro. Masters is a genius. The dryest texts from his lips, like Aaron's rod, are made to bud and blossom with instructive feeling; humor and pathos alternate in his ecclesiastical symbols, administering the true comfort and joy that can only come through the religion of Jesus Christ. Come and hear him. Hissie Mainous of Berea, accompanied by her niece, Florence Roberts, of Major, Owsley County, spent Saturday night at the home of L. J. Flannery. Mr. and Mrs. Bart Ambrose and Mrs. Wm. Mainous, of Berea, were visitors at Blue Lick last week. Bert

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Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
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HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MARGARET S. GRANT, M.D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACAR, R.N., Superintendent
MISS NELLIE MILLER, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$12 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

Johnson and wife, of Richmond, visited home folks in this vicinity, Sunday.

Panola

Panola, July 12.—We are being blessed with seasonable rains. Rev. J. T. Turpin and the Rev. Edwards of Lexington are holding a revival in a tent here. Jimmie Bengie had one of his hands badly mutilated while throwing a rock at a dynamite cap. Milton Willis of Missouri has been visiting relatives here. Ray Bengie of Richmond was the week-end guest of his father, John Bengie. Mrs. Myrtle Lakes was the guest of Mrs. C. M. Rawlings recently. Mrs. Eugenia Hunter, Mrs. J. M. Powell and Mrs. Mary Isaacs spent the afternoon with Mrs. C. M. Rawlings, Sunday. Elizabeth Carr and a Miss Wooley have returned to Hamilton after a pleasant visit with relatives. Knob Lick school opened on the seventh with a good attendance. Miss Anna Johnson of Brassfield is teacher. The Rev. C. Isaacs preached at Knob Lick, Saturday night and Sunday. A. J. Elder, San Bernardino, Cal., writes relatives here of his recent illness and narrow escape from death. He was struck by an automobile and rendered unconscious for twenty hours; he was in the hospital for a month, but is now about well. He will be remembered as one of Berea's pioneer residents and early students. Mrs. Mahala Rose and son, Melvin, and wife, were the guests of the family of Thomas Kindred, Sunday night.

OWSLEY COUNTY Travelers Rest

Travelers Rest, July 12.—Humble crops are expected on account of the splendid rains. Miss Elizabeth Hemphill attended Chautauqua at Booneville and reported a splendid program for the day. Rev. G. S. Watson filled his regular appointment here the first Sunday. Rev. Harvey Brewer preached at Royal Oak Sunday. Travelers Rest School begins July 12. A good number from here attended the funeral of Walter Evans of Green Hall Sunday. Walter was killed in Dayton, O. by an automobile, which ran over his body. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Evans and was a good and lovable boy. He will be sadly missed by his host of friends. The bereaved ones have our heartfelt sympathy.

Major

Major, July 14.—We are still having good Sunday-school at Union Chapel. Mr. and Mrs. Gentry Congleton visited their parents, G. W. Seale, the week-end. Tom Wadle, William Toney and Carlo Davidson are back from Ohio on a furlough at present. Miss Mae Griffith, of Hiverville, attended Sunday-school at Union, Sunday. Willie Roberts returned from Berea Monday. On the day of his arrival he was hired as the teacher of his home school, which he will begin teaching July 19. We wish him much success. Mrs. Florence Rowland and Mrs. Lou Mainous have been on the sick list for a few days. J. S. Rowland made a flying trip to Cincinnati. Mrs. Cynthia Ponder has moved back to her little home to live with her daughter, Miss Minter.

Island City

Island City, July 12.—Lawrence King was quietly married to Miss Lillian Brewer of Sturgeon, July 8. The Rev. A. D. Bowman officiated. May long life and happiness follow them. John D. Ray's gasoline mill is in operation. Homer Morris has been with homefolks but has returned to resume his work in Ohio. Oscar Morris is holding a position with Lee Congleton at present. John Baker of Sexton Creek called on Robert Pritchard Friday. Since the specialist took the shot from behind the eye of R. J. Bowman, his eye seems to be gaining in strength. The instructions to the grand jury by Hon. John C. Eversole at this term of court was sure interesting. Men who violate the law should take heed. Ezra and Bill Margraves were the guests of the Misses Jessie and Grova Howman, Saturday evening. The grand jury returned over one hundred indictments at this term of court. If the law is not enforced against

the moonshiners, the civil people will be compelled to leave the country. They are going at large without being rebuked. The Holy Rollers are in session here. We hope good men follow. Everything looks prosperous in this part at present.

GRASSHOPPERS MAKE FINE POULTRY FEED

Especially Relished by Turkeys
and Guinea Fowls.

Fowls Consume Millions of Destructive
Insects During Course of Year.
With Minimum Amount of
Trouble to Farmers.

Grasshoppers are beginning to pay big cash dividends in North Dakota through the medium of poultry, especially in turkeys and guinea fowls. The experiment has been successfully tried at the state agricultural college and numerous farmers have taken the cue.



Fattened Turkeys Being Driven to Market.

Wherever there are green fields, there are grasshoppers and other insects. G. R. Greaves of the agricultural college, who has conducted the experiments, says:

"It seems the inexorable law of nature that wherever there is something good to eat there is something to eat it, and man's existence is a continual struggle for supremacy over the creatures that are determined to consume the food he requires."

During past years in North Dakota, prairie chickens, sage hens and grouse held the grasshoppers in check, and their plumpness and the delicious quality of their meat attested to the superiority of their food.

Now the prairie chickens especially are going the way of the buffalo, and Mr. Greaves was assigned to find a substitute that would keep down the insect pests with a minimum of trouble and expense to the farmer. The answer is turkeys and guineas.

Mr. Greaves declares that flocks of turkeys and guineas consume millions of grasshoppers and other insect pests, and naturally do their own foraging. Early in the season the experimental flocks at the agricultural college have grown fat and strong on the young insects.

Later in the season they have received the abundant exercise necessary for their proper market conditioning by chasing the elusive hoppers, have saved the field crops and provided a new, big source of income.

"Three old turkeys kept through one winter," said Mr. Greaves, "produced a flock of young turkeys the following season which kept the fields near their house clear of grasshoppers, and fulfilled their destiny by grazing Thanksgiving tables."

Blinded By Firecracker.

Columbus.—Peter Cautchoputa, 10 years old, Columbus, Ind., lost his sight when a firecracker exploded in his hand.

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Your stomach and liver are probably causing that listless feeling, that nervous headache. PEPSTONE Tablets have a friendly way of removing the impurities which cause such ills.

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